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****
* NATIONAL *
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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Victorious Opening of the 6th CYL Kiangsu Provincial Congress

- 6th CYL Kiangsu Provincial Committee Elected

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao April 6, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, April 4) The 6th Kiangsu Provincial Congress of the Communist Youth League of China was held in Nanking between March 28 and April 3. The Congress studied seriously the series of directives of Chairman Mao and the Party Central on the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work, criticized deeply the revisionist line of swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i, summed up and exchanged experience in League work, discussed current and future work and tasks and elected the 6th CYL Kiangsu Provincial Committee.

A total of 1,504 League delegates attended this Congress, and among them more than 70 percent were League delegates from the industrial and agricultural fronts. Participating were also League delegates from the Kiangsu Military District of the PLA, and the financial and trade, cultural and education, health, and scientific-technological fronts, representatives of tutors of Red Little Soldiers, national minorities, and League members who were returned overseas Chinese. Women account for 45 percent of the total number of delegates. Invited to the meeting were responsible comrades of the leadership departments of Kiangsu Province and various districts and municipalities, representatives of Red Guards, as well as veteran workers, old poor peasants and heroes and models of the PLA.

Hsü Shih-yu, Tu P'ing, Wu Ta-sheng, P'eng Ch'ung, Yang Kuang-li, Hsiao Yung-yin, Chiang K'o and Hsü Chia-t'un, responsible comrades of the CCP Kiangsu Provincial Committee and the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee attended the Congress and extended hearty greetings to the League members, Red Guards and young people from the whole province.

Hsü Shih-yu, 1st Secretary of the CCP Kiangsu Provincial Committee, made a speech at the Congress urging League members, Red Guards and young

people in the whole province to read seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, take part actively in the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work, show concern for affairs of the state and affairs of the world, learn modestly from the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants, keep walking the road of integrating with the workers and peasants, and strive to learn professional knowledge, culture and techniques for the revolution and for the sake of making contributions to socialist revolution and construction, and struggle to the end for the realization of communism.

During the congress, in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The line is the key link; once it is grasped, everything falls into place," the delegates studied seriously the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism, criticized deeply the attempts made by swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i to sabotage the basic line and policies of the Party, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, and restore capitalism, and obtained once again a profound education from the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. With excitement everybody looked back on the course of the struggle in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, talked at length of the excellent flourishing development of youth work in the whole province, and deeply felt that the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution had broadened the road for the young people to integrate with the workers and peasants.

For the past several years, nearly a million educated young people in the province have gone to settle down in the countryside, being tempered in the vast countryside and receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. League members and young people struggling on various fronts are actively taking part in class struggle, production struggle and scientific experiment and continuing to grow up in the three great revolutionary movements. For the past several years, already 800,000 fine young people in the province have joined the Communist Youth League, and more than 56,000 fine League members have gloriously been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party, and quite a number of young people have also been elected to leading bodies at various levels.

Delegates attending the Congress discussed and passed the work report delivered by Comrade Shih Chao-hsiang on behalf of the preparatory group for the 6th CYL Kiangsu Provincial Congress. The Congress made a call on League members, Red Guards and young people of the whole province to take part actively in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, to read and study seriously and to improve their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism. They must learn from Comrade Lei Feng, the great communist fighter, become a conscious proletarian fighter, and persevere in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Congress pointed out that League organizations at various levels in the province should continue to strengthen League construction under the guidance of the Party. League cadres at various levels should strengthen

Party mindedness, accept Party leadership consciously, maintain implementing the line and policies of the Party and struggle to fulfill various tasks handed down by the Party. Centering on the central tasks of the Party, League organizations at various levels should actively develop activities suited to the character of the young people.

During the Congress, delegates listened to reports from heroic worker peasant and soldier models, paid homage to the Tomb of Revolutionary Martyrs in Yühuat'ai, and joined in tree-planting activities.

On the basis of the five requirements set by Chairman Mao for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and after repeated discussions and consultations, the delegates who attended the conference elected the 6th committee of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League of China. The committee is composed of 81 members and 18 alternate members whose average age is 25 years. After election in the first plenary session of the committee and approved by the CCP Kiangsu Provincial Committee, 13 standing committee members were elected to the League provincial committee. Shih Chao-hsiang (施兆祥) was elected secretary, and Chao Kuei-hsiang (赵桂香) (f), Chou Te-ch'ing (周德清), Pai Su-ning (柏苏宁) (f), and Ch'in Hui-chün (秦慧君) were elected deputy secretaries of the CYL Kiangsu Provincial Committee.

* * *

CRITICISM OF REVISIONISM

Cadres and the Masses in Lotu Hsien, Tsinghai, Read Books Enthusiastically and Go on Criticizing Revisionism Penetratingly

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao April 5, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Sining dated April 3, 1973) The leading members of the CCP committee of Lotu hsien, Tsinghai province, read and study diligently, apply Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in penetratingly criticizing the revisionist line disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and push the hsien-wide movement of criticizing revisionism and rectifying style of work to develop continuously and in depth, thereby giving an impetus to the development of the excellent situation in revolution and production.

During the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, the CCP committee of Lotu hsien come to realize that only by reading diligently and mastering the theoretical weapon of Marxism can they build up their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and to criticize penetratingly the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. The standing committee of the hsien committee set up a study group, established a system governing collective study, drew up a study plan and imposed concrete demands on private study, particularly on private study during the stay in the countryside.

A deputy secretary of the hsien committee who belongs to the cultural level of a junior primary school student shows dogged revolutionary perseverance in studying works of Marx and Lenin. When confronted with difficult problems, he would humbly ask other people about them. When he could not appreciate deeply some chapters and paragraphs after reading them once, he would read them twice or thrice until he made them clear.

Whenever he goes to another locality to attend a meeting or stays to work in the countryside, another deputy secretary never forgets to spare time for private study. If he could not spare time in the day, he would try by all possible means to do some study at night. He has finished reading "Communist Manifesto" and "Anti-Duhring" several times and taken down some notes.

By now, most of the standing committee members of the hsien committee have finished reading the six Marxist-Leninist works and the five philosophical essays of Chairman Mao which the Party had prescribed for reading. Some of them have made summaries after reading these works.

The leading members of the CCP Committee of Lotu Hsien closely combine reading and study with the criticism against the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and develop the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement ever more penetratingly day by day.

One of the deputy secretaries has read the "Communist Manifesto" thrice, conscientiously studied the Party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism charted by Chairman Mao, and made all-round, deep-going criticism against the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in changing the Party's basic line and policies, subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country and restoring capitalism, thereby raising his consciousness of the class struggle and the line struggle.

Last year, he went to Ho-erh-tz'u brigade of Lichia commune to lead the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. He discovered that the leading group of this brigade was involved in complex, violent class struggle. Accordingly, he paid attention to arming the commune members with the Party's basic line, aroused the masses to lift the lid on class struggle in this brigade, and reorganized the leading group of this brigade, thereby enabling this brigade to achieve better results in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

After studying such Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works as "Anti-Duhring," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" the leading members of this hsien committee repeatedly criticize the idealist transcendentalism trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, consciously wash away their idealist spirit, firmly uphold the materialist theory of reflection and establish the viewpoint that "practice is primary."

In the winter of 1972-1973 and the ensuing spring, the hsien committee aroused the masses to extend the growing of agricultural crops of fine strains and to make bacterial fertilizer "5406." Its leading members first learned from the old peasants and the technicians and then propagandized the meaning of the extension of fine strains and the tapping of new sources of manure and, at the same time, taught the masses the techniques of selecting seeds and making bacterial fertilizer. Before mobilizing the masses to transform the hillside fields which had a thin layer of top soil, the leading members of the hsien committee first carried out investigation and study and obtained experience from some of the communes and brigades which had achieved rather good results in transforming such fields, and then popularized this experience over vast areas. Thanks to the correct method of leadership and support from the masses, rather good results have been achieved in these several items of work.

While criticizing revisionism penetratingly, the leading members of Lotu hsien committee conscientiously sum up and learn from the experience and lessons of the struggle between the two lines, consciously transform their world outlook, and do their utmost to make a success of the ideological building of the Party committee. In this hsien, some of the communes and production teams lagged behind. After criticizing the idealist transcendentalism, the leaders of the hsien committee took concrete action to improve the style of leadership. The eight standing committee members constantly stayed to work in the communes and production teams, ate, lived and labored together with the commune members of various nationalities, got together with them to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, learned humbly from the basic-level cadres and commune members and, at the

same time, strengthened investigation and study and helped the backward production teams to build their leading groups. As a result, some of the backward brigades have made progress in varying degrees, and some of the brigades have already been ranked among the advanced.

Led and pushed by the hsien committee, the cadres and the broad masses of Lotu hsien read and study consciously, the office cadres establish 141 study groups and the rural communes and production teams run 884 evening schools which offer cultural courses and courses of theoretical studies. The hsien committee have also trained more than 500 theoretical tutors for helping the cadres and the masses in study. As a result, the atmosphere of reading becomes ever stronger at all levels in the hsien, and the criticism against the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type develops in ever greater depth.

Hard pushed by the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, the cadres and the masses of Lotu hsien have raised their consciousness of line struggle remarkably. They are united closely, consciously carry out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and penetratingly carry out the movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. The situation of revolution and production goes on improving.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Party Committee Members of A Certain Regiment of the PLA Wuhan Command Help Companies Launch Revolutionary Mass Criticism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 5, 1973)

(NCNA Wuhan, April 4, 1973) In the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, members of the Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA Wuhan Command each select one or two companies as their own "liaison post" and often go to these posts to study the condition of the criticism against revisionism and to push the companies to carry out revolutionary mass criticism by grasping the essence of the revisionist line trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby effectively raising the consciousness of the cadres and the fighters in class struggle and line struggle.

During the period of the war of liberation, the leading cadres of this regiment went deeply into the basic level, joined in the battles and led the rank and file in brave charges at the enemy, triumphantly accomplishing the honorable fighting tasks of defending Yenan, defending the Party Central Committee and defending Chairman Mao. This regiment won the banner on which were embroidered some characters meaning "fierce as tiger in attack and solid as Mount T'ai in defense." During the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, members of the Party committee of this regiment, promoting the glorious traditions of the warring years, constantly went deeply into the companies and joined the cadres and the fighters in making revolutionary mass criticism, acting both as commanders and as fighters.

When the 2nd company criticized the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, Chou Fu-che, a standing committee member of the regiment Party committee, got together with its cadres and the fighters to study the three basic principles, namely, "Practice Marxism, not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't conspire and intrigue," to criticize penetratingly the crimes of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in practicing revisionism, advocating a split and hatching conspiracy and intrigue, to uncover their class roots, their sinister aims and the counter-revolutionary tactics they adopted, thereby allowing all to build up their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, raising their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. A lively situation of fighting in unity appeared in this company.

The Party committee of this regiment pays particular attention to leading the cadres and the fighters to read and study seriously in the light of the realities of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, and helps them in mastering the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method and continuously raising the level of their revolutionary mass criticism.

During his stay in the 7th company, Chang Te-sheng, a deputy secretary of the Party committee, helped the company set up an evening reading school, trained four tutors and led the cadres and the fighters to read such Marxist-Leninist

works and Chairman Mao's works as "Anti-Dühring," "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" in order to help them criticize penetratingly the idealist transcendentalism and reactionary "theory of genius" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

Through reading and study, the cadres and the fighters use the materialist theory of reflection as the weapon to criticize the idealist transcendentalism and the reactionary "theory of genius" trumpeted by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, thereby making clear the root cause of the revisionist line of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, where the theory of knowledge is concerned.

During the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement, the Party committee of this regiment paid very close attention to helping the companies sum up their experience so that they could put another step forward every time they had made criticism and summed up experience.

In the course of carrying out revolutionary mass criticism against the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the cadres and fighters of the 6th company often went to the factories and villages near where they were stationed, and asked the old workers, old poor peasants and cadres of the production teams to talk about the histories of their families and their villages and the history of the intra-Party struggle between the two lines, thereby giving the cadres and the fighters class education between the two lines, thereby giving the cadres and the fighters class education and education in class struggle, deepening their understanding of the Party's basic line and subsequently enabling them to see more clearly that swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type were frenziedly attempting to bring about a basic change in the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism for the purpose of subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat, restoring capitalism and bringing China back to the old society. In this way, they combined the criticism against revisionism with the carrying out of education in the Party's basic line.

Shih Yu-hsiao, secretary of the regiment Party committee who was then staying in this company, found criticism in this way brought about excellent results. Accordingly, he helped the Party branch of the 6th company sum up its experience, enabling it to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in close connection with the realities.

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Party Committee of Artillery Regiment of a Certain Unit in PLA Hunan Provincial Military District Strengthens Concrete Guidance and Urges Cadres and Fighters To Read and Study

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 5, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Changsha dated April 3, 1973) While tightly grasping reading and study for its "squad members," the Party committee of the artillery regiment of a certain unit of the PLA Hunan provincial military district constantly go deeply into the companies to give tutoring and actively help the cadres and the fighters solve the problems they have met in the course of reading, thereby giving an impetus to reading and study in the company units.

The Party committee of this artillery regiment, including the secretary and every member, pay close attention to guiding the reading conducted by the cadres and the fighters of all companies.

Last year, with the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style movement developing in depth, the commanders and fighters of the whole regiment whipped up an upsurge of reading Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works. The regiment's Party committee held three terms of the reading and study class to train more than 80 tutors for the companies. Its members also went deeply into the companies to strengthen concrete guidance and to give the companies prompt help in solving problems met in the course of reading.

Some time ago, the cadres and fighters of the 3rd company studied the "Communist Manifesto." Some fighters said: "The tutors are very enthusiastic in explaining the problems, but we find it difficult to understand their explanation."

Yang Ssu-kuei, a Party committee member and a deputy political commissar of this regiment, came to the 3rd company and found that the chief reason why tutoring had been given with poor results was that the tutors did not explain the basic principle very well in the light of realities. For this reason, he gave the tutors concrete help in preparing and explaining lessons and he himself gave tutoring on the first chapter of the "Communist Manifesto." With his concrete help, the tutors of this company built up their tutoring abilities very quickly. Later, in tutoring the study of the chapter "Proletarians and Communists" in the "Communist Manifesto," they cited the heroic deeds of many communist fighters of the army units to help all deepen their understanding of the basic viewpoint, "The Communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas," thereby making them understand more clearly that in order to devote their whole lives to the struggle for communism, they must diligently study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and arduously transform their subjective world while transforming the objective world.

While guiding the companies to give tutoring well in reading, the Party committee of this regiment helped the cadres and the fighters

not only to have a good grasp of some of the basic Marxist-Leninist principles, but also to learn to apply them in struggle.

The cadres and fighters of the 8th company generally studied the "Communist Manifesto" and "The State and Revolution" and the five philosophical essays by Chairman Mao, and acquired rudimentary knowledge of some basic viewpoints contained in these books. But at a meeting held to criticize the fallacies of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in misinterpreting the history of class struggle in human society as the history of coup d'etat of ousting each other and vying with each other for power and gains within the ruling classes, Lung Hou-ch'in, member of the Party committee and director of the political department of this regiment who was then staying to work in this company, discovered that some comrades just simply quoted some Marxist-Leninist phrases in their speeches and were not good at applying the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and method in making deep-going criticism. Instantly, he led all to review the relevant teachings in the Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, to master the basic Marxist-Leninist viewpoints, and then to make to-the-point criticism against the essence of the reactionary fallacies. As a result, the revolutionary mass criticism of the 8th company took on a new look.

* * *

People With Work Experience Must Study Theory

by

Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 5, 1973)

Sun Kuang-yüeh (孙广悦), deputy secretary of the Party committee of a certain armored regiment of the PLA Tsinan Command and concurrently commander of the regiment, was transferred to this regiment in 1969 from a leadership organization. When he first came he often admonished himself: "Since the Party assigned me to this regimental command, my responsibility is heavy. I must handle the task well." But how could he handle his task well? At the beginning he was not clear about it. He thought he had worked more than ten years in the company and another ten years or so in a leadership organization, so he must more or less have some experience and would not go wrong if he handled his task on the basis of this experience. But reality proved to be the contrary, the measures he formulated were often inconsistent with reality.

Once when the Party committee decided to examine the training program in No. 2 battalion, Sun Kuang-yüeh thought: "Organizations usually examine the training program of a unit by checking it; in this way it is possible to examine the quality of military training as well as push forward military training." Thus he instructed the work team to conduct all-round checking in No. 2 battalion. But the result was contrary to what had been expected. They failed to find out the overall situation of training in No. 2 battalion but made the unit very nervous instead, which affected the basic training. It was only after an investigation that he discovered that No. 2 battalion had not completed its subjects of basic training; therefore all-round checking was separated from reality.

In the meantime, Sun Kuang-yüeh also blundered when he tried to solve problems in the company. During a period of time No. 1 Tank Company made little progress in its military training. He thought, cadres of No. 1 company were relatively new and lacked experience in organizing training. Since one or two graspings in the past produced some results, grasping should be continued. Thus he organized the cadres for training so as to teach them experience in exercising leadership over training. But after grasping training for a period of time, they found the result to be small. Later he made an investigation and discovered that cadres of No. 1 company became arrogant and self-complacent after attaining some results and slackened political work and organizational leadership in military training.

Now why does one blunder when one uses methods proved to be effective in the past to solve present problems?

In the movement of repudiating revisionism and rectifying style of work, Sun Kuang-yüeh seriously studied Lenin's "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and Chairman Mao's "On Practice," etc., with regard to the question of how he should look at the experience correctly which he had acquired through

practice. In the course of study, he made deep-going analyses with reference to his own experience and gradually realized: The experience we acquired in practice is a factor helpful toward doing our work well and is therefore a precious thing. However, when we make use of our experience we must not think it can be applied anywhere. If we do not investigate and analyze the objective conditions which are changing but rely upon our own experience for work, we shall be unable to obtain expected results and shall make empirical mistakes. If we proceed from empiricism, we shall end up in idealism.

Lenin pointed out: "Undoubtedly, the philosophical materialist line and idealist line can be hidden under the expression 'experience'." So Sun Kuang-yüeh analyzed the manifestations of empiricism in himself and realized that if we looked at our experience from a metaphysical viewpoint and reverse the relation between experience and practice, we shall go against the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge. Thus he realized that people with work experience must study theory, read and study seriously and strive to master the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge.

After studying Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's relevant works, he looked at experience differently and began to conduct investigations and study more voluntarily. Once Sun Kuang-yüeh heard it said in No. 1 battalion: "The battalion commander grasps training without grasping politics. He has a purely military viewpoint." Commander of No. 1 battalion was zealous, capable and daring in his work. He was never vague when he grasped training but he was liable to overact. Sun Kuang-yüeh repeatedly helped and educated him with regard to this. Did he again make the old mistake? Sun Kuang-yüeh decided to conduct further investigations.

He went to three companies and convened symposiums of various types to make serious analyses together with the cadres and fighters. He discovered that under the leadership of the Party committee of the battalion and the command of proletarian politics, the commander of No. 1 battalion grasped military training, encouraged the fighters to undergo assiduous military training for the sake of revolution and persevered in grasping models and using them to lead the rest; therefore he was proceeding in the correct direction. However, he wanted to proceed at too great a speed and used methods which were too simple. These were his shortcomings which we must not overlook.

So Sun Kuang-yüeh earnestly presented his views to the commander of No. 1 battalion, requested the regimental Party committee to commend him, conducted a line education in the entire regiment and pushed forward the military training in the unit.

* * *

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Follow the Road of Combination with Workers and Peasants and Persevere in Linking Theory with Practice

- Party committee of Genetics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences leads scientific and technical personnel to sum up experience seriously to raise their consciousness in line struggle, to further mobilize their initiative to conduct scientific research well for the sake of revolution and to elevate the standard of scientific research

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 5, 1973)

(NCNA April 4, 1973) In the movement of repudiating revisionism and rectifying style of work, the Party committee of the Genetics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences leads all the scientific and technical personnel in the institute to sum up seriously the achievements made in the past few years in following the road of integration with workers and peasants, raising their consciousness in line struggle and further mobilizing their initiative to conduct scientific research well for the sake of revolution.

For the past few years the Genetics Institute has been sending a certain number of scientific and technical personnel down to the countryside and factories every year. They are sent to 50-odd points in more than ten provinces and municipalities in the countryside to combine themselves with the masses of workers and peasants and to develop scientific experiments in the breeding of seeds. Some of these scientific and technical workers stay at selected spots in the countryside for several years in a row, where they eat, live, labor, study and develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation together with the masses.

In this way the scientific and technical personnel undergo deep spiritual changes. Many scientific and technical personnel have received re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, cultivated a feeling toward the working people, learned to think for the workers, peasants and soldiers and attained achievements in their scientific research. They are welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. After their return to the institute upon completion of their missions, some scientific and technical personnel continued to be visited repeatedly by local poor and lower-middle peasants who asked them to continue to stay at selected spots.

As a result of persevering in the combination of intellectual elements with the workers and peasants, this research institute succeeded in bringing its relation with the masses of workers and peasants closer and changed the bleak situation of scientific research of the past. According to incomplete statistics, more than 2,000 workers, peasants, soldiers, cadres and basic-level scientific and technical personnel from various parts of the country, including celebrated labor models and peasant seed breeders, visited the Genetics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in 1972. They brought to the research

institute their precious experience which helped to promote the development of research work.

During the past few years, blessed by the support and assistance of the broad masses of workers and peasants and related organizations, this research institute successfully cultivated fine varieties of wheat, paddy rice, hybrid kaoliang and hybrid corn, etc., and attained achievements in such major scientific research as the prevention of the degeneration of potatoes, etc. In the meantime, they also attained certain achievements in research work in such fields as the application of nucleic acid, staminate sterility of wheat and the control of the sex of animals, etc.

The scientific and technical personnel realized profoundly that resolutely following the road of combination with workers and peasants could not only promote ideological revolutionization but also push forward the development of the work of scientific research. When they combined themselves with the masses of workers and peasants, they succeeded in grasping the topics of research accurately and in producing quick results. For instance, fine varieties of a new hybrid corn "Ch'untan 105" and "Shengli 105" were successfully developed together with related units and poor and lower-middle peasants in Peking in less than three years' time. These varieties were popularized in several hundred thousand mow of land last year. In small plots the unit-area output exceeded 1,000 chin and in large plots of 1,000 mow the average unit-area output reached 760 chin. This was greatly welcomed by the broad masses in the countryside.

How could the breeding of these fine corn hybrids succeed so quickly? Primarily, that was because of the very thorough grasping of the cause governing reduced hybrid corn production by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants over the past several years. They were of the opinion that reduced production was mainly caused by heavy and light copper spot, and because of that, quickly grasped the vital issue and affirmed guarding against heavy and light copper spot as the main target in seed selection. At the same time, by carrying out experiment together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, the experimental area was extended, and hybridization coupling was increased. The volume of work for a single year was equivalent to several years in the past, and the rate of progress was greatly accelerated.

Scientific and technical personnel engaged in the study of such important hereditary factor as nucleic acid have, in conjunction with the work of studying hereditary theory, developed research work on the application of nucleic acid together with workers, cadres and technicians of factories of pharmaceutical works concerned, and within the short period of several months, manufactured a kind of deoxidized sodium nucleotide injection which produced outstanding results in increasing white blood cells, suitable for clinical application.

In the course of integrating with the workers and peasants, the scientific and technical personnel of this research institute have strengthened their comprehension that theory originated from practice could in turn serve practice, and paid attention to raise unremittingly their level of scientific research on the basis of going deeply and extensively into practice.

The gain scored in the study of preventing degeneration in potato was obtained on the basis of going deeply and extensively into reality and summing up the experience of the masses. In the past, when studying problems on the degeneration of potato, this institute became separated from reality and took a circuitous route because of the interference of the revisionist line. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the scientific and technical personnel went deep into the frontline of production in such places as Heilungkiang, Anhwei, Honan, Kwangtung and Inner Mongolia, took the poor and lower-middle peasants for teachers, collected mass experiences extensively, mastered many knowledge not available from books and after repeated experiments and theoretical analyses, eventually summed up a method for preventing degeneration in potato and pushed forward theoretical research.

Research in the pollenization of wheat and rice was also obtained on the basis of going deep into reality. By means of breeding seeds together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, the scientific and technical personnel acquainted themselves with the pressing desire of the people for a new method of breeding seed which could control the phenomenon of separation in later generation hybrids and shorten the breeding period to meet the demands of the rapid development in agricultural production. Pushed by the demand of production practice, the scientific and technical personnel referred to foreign publications, and gave play to the revolutionary spirit of not being afraid to think and to act. From the spring of 1970 they succeeded in using wheat and rice pollen to breed successfully, and also observed and affirmed their later generations. The fruit of this research not only supplies a new method of seed breeding, and shortens the period of breeding, but is also of great significance in the further study of hereditary theory in higher plant life.

By means of summing up experience, the scientific and technical personnel of the Genetics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences to see more clearly that the integration of intellectuals with workers and peasants and the linking up of theory together with practice have enabled the revolutionization of the scientific and technical rank, the road of scientific research to become wider and wider and the situation on the scientific front to become better and better. They are determined to grasp the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work firmly and well, follow more firmly the road of integrating with the workers and peasants indicated by Chairman Mao, and make greater contributions to the development of science and technology in our country.

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PUBLICATIONS

Lu Hsun's Works Republished in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1973)

the people's literature publishing house here is republishing "complte works of lu hsun" as well as his works in pamphlet form to meet the growing demand of the cadres, workers, peasants and soldiers.

twentyfour titles are being issued as pamphlets, including "call to arms", "wandering", "wild grass", "essays of demi-concession studio", "more essays of demi-concession studio", "last essays of demi-concession studio" and "two hearts". they went on sale in peking and other parts of the country at the beginning of this month. all theee pamphlets will pe put on sale before the end of the year.

EXPORT TRADE FAIR

Chinese Export Commodities Fair Ready to Open in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 9, 1973)

the 1973 spring session of china's export commodities fair is ready to open here on april 15.

the local people and the departments concerned are busy making arrangements to accommodate guests and businessmen from the five continents.

the forthcoming fair will display tens of thousands of export commodities, some of china's industrial and agricultural new products, and pictures, articles and models about advanced units in socialist construction. they all go to show the new achievements made by the people of all nationalities of china on all fronts of the national economy under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

this is the fair's 33rd session since its inauguration in 1957. adhering to the principle of equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs, the fair has played its part in promoting china's trade with foreign countries and enhancing the mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese people and the people of other countries.

the fair organizers have received cables and letters from businessmen of various countries and regions accepting the invitation. they have also received new applications for attending the fair.

STEEL PRODUCTION

Chinese Steel Plants Top Quarterly Production Plans

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1973)

steel workers in peking, tientsin, wuhan and some other steel centres have overfulfilled their production quotas for the first quarter of this year, thanks to their efforts to implement the chinese communist party's general line "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."

peking's steel output in the first three months of this year was up 5.5 per cent on the same 1972 period, pig iron up 16.5 per cent, seamless steel tubes up 8.5 per cent and sintered ore up 24 per cent. new products of 34 different varieties and specifications were trial-produced in the period.

the steel plant workers under the capital iron and steel company, who achieved marked increases in steel output three years running, have succeeded in prolonging the life-span of the converter to 941 heats. they fulfilled the state quota for the first quarter eight days ahead of schedule.

the wuhan iron and steel company in central china's hupeh province reached the first quarter's production targets for pig iron, steel ingots, rolled steel, coke and dressed ore ahead of time.

to accelerate the mass drive to increase production and practise economy, the communist party committee of the company cited a number of units and individuals for what they had accomplished by learning from taching, national pace-setter in industry.

the company's blast furnace plant plans to produce 22.7 per cent more this year than last, the biggest annual increase in its history. it produced 14.68 per cent more in the first three months of this year than in the same period of last year. and 99.4 per cent of the pig iron produced was up to standard.

tientsin's metallurgical plants overfulfilled the state quotas for steel, rolled steel and other products for the first quarter of this year. the output of these products is not only way above that of the same 1972 period but also above that of the last quarter of 1972.

compared with the last three months of 1972, the output of rolled steel in the first three months of this year is up 19.12 per cent, non-ferrous metals up 21.7 per cent, silicon iron up 21.28 and finished metal products up 4.32.

tientsin's metallurgical industry has topped state plans three years running. leading cadres have been giving on-the-spot guidance in the workshops. the party committee members of the tientsin experimental metallurgical plant work before the furnaces with the workers. the plant fulfilled its first-quarter plan nine days ahead of schedule.

the taiyuan iron and steel company in north china overfulfilled the january-march state production targets for steel, rolled steel, pig iron, coke and firebricks and produced 32.2 per cent more steel, 8.5 per cent more pig iron and 18.6 per cent more rolled steel than in the same period of last year.

the blast furnace plant of the company topped its quarterly target four days ahead of schedule.

NEW CROP STRAINS

East China Province Produces New Crop Strains

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Apr. 9, 1973)

agricultural research institutes in east china's chekiang province have in recent years produced various new crop strains by using radioactive isotopes and rays to induce mutations.

these include a new strain of high-yield rapeseed, a new variety of milk vetch which is cold resistant, and six varieties of short-stalked rice which are disease-resistant, take less time to grow and give higher yields.

this advanced method has been adopted by many other places in china.

chekiang in 1959 began experimenting on plant breeding with x-ray machines and irradiation facilities equipped

with radioactive cobalt. thanks to help by professionals, an increasing number of people's commune members have learned the method since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. at present, 68 scientific groups in communes or brigades are taking part in the work.

while radiation was used a few years ago to treat only dry seeds, it is now being used as well to treat buds, shoots and ears of crops and plants, branches and pollen from trees.

another advance is the use of neutrons and beta-rays for internal irradiation and treatment by multiple mutagene-inducing chemicals to supplement external irradiation by gamma-rays and x-ray.

through repeated experiments, proper dosages have been found to induce mutations in rice, barley, wheat, rapeseed, cotton, jute and other crops.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Continuous Agricultural Growth in South China Hsien

(NCNA-English Nanning, Apr. 9, 1973)

effective guidance from the county communist party committee has enabled tuchuan county to achieve agricultural growth year after year since the founding of the people's republic in 1949.

the county's grain output has risen from a little more than two tons per hectare at the time of liberation to 7.5 tons in 1969 and 8.4 tons last year. marked increases have been made in the output of peanuts, sugar-cane, tobacco and other industrial crops.

after the formation of the agricultural cooperatives, and later, the people's communes, efforts were focussed on irrigation projects in this drought-ravaged mountainous county.

relying on collective strength, the commune peasants by 1969 had built 55 reservoirs, thousands of ponds and nearly 600 pumping stations. ninetythree per cent of the cultivated land was ensured irrigation in 1969 as against only 8 per cent in 1949.

when unit yield reached 7.5 tons per hectare, the question of how to further tap production potential arose.

keeping this question in mind, leading members of the county party committee in the winter of 1971 led more than one hundred cadres in conducting investigations in localities with different natural conditions.

one of their findings was that the existing irrigation facilities, which could ward off a six-month-long dry spell before, fell short of the growing needs of intensive farming and newly reclaimed land in recent years.

a new survey of the county's water resources was made and an overall plan was mapped out for irrigation and hydro-electric power projects. the county dug a 17-kilometre-long irrigation canal that winds through 17 tunnels and skirts 164 hills. meanwhile, work was started on a 3,000-kilowatt hydro-electric power station. its first generating unit was put into operation. these plus other projects brought 1,600 more hectares under irrigation.

leading cadres of the county helped sum up the experience of a hilly commune in improving poor soil. the experience consists of growing green manure crops, applying barnyard manure, changing the soil structure with earth brought from elsewhere and digging ditches to drain off stagnant irrigation water. the experience was soon popularized throughout the county.

agro-technicians at the chinghu commune's agro-technical station and members of the agricultural experimental group of the hsikuapo production brigade have worked out effective methods to prevent rice seedlings from rotting during the spring frost and the cold rainy season. this experience too was promptly spread throughout the county.

the county has set up a scientific experimental network from the county down to the production brigade level. the county agricultural science research institute and the county-run seed farm have selected and evolved 15 good rice strains and every production brigade has rigid rules for seed selection.

in recent years, the county has built two chemical fertilizer plants, a pesticide plant and a farm machinery plant. in addition, each of the ten communes in the county has a farm machinery plant and half of their production brigades have farm machinery repair shops.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Free Spare-Time Technical Education for Northeast China Auto Workers

(NCNA-English Changchun, Apr. 8, 1973)

thousands of workers at the changchun no. 1 motor vehicle plant are attending the plant-run spare-time college and secondary technical school as well as workshop-run technical courses.

the spare-time education is free of charge. the management also pays for teaching material and textbooks.

one-third of the workers with a secondary technical school education and one-sixth of the college graduates working at the plant have been trained by the plant itself.

the plant started with only a limited technical force. the spare-time educational system has played an important role in raising the technical level of the workers and technicians. by 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began, some 8,000 workers had graduated from the plant's various spare-time schools.

the plant party committee has a special committee in charge of the workers' spare-time technical education. the branches and workshops of the plant have similar organizations.

a building with a total floor space of 10,000 square metres has been built for spare-time education. it has classrooms and laboratories for automobile building, electrical engineering, mechanical drawing, physics and chemistry. a library has 30,000 books.

the spare-time college has four specialties and a foreign language class. the specialties are: machine-building, auto designing, electrical engineering and steel casting. the spare-time secondary technical school teaches machine-building, auto production, casting, forging and heat treatment of metals. the college and school have their own full-time faculty. in addition, they occasionally invite professors from universities and colleges to give lectures and choose some of the plant's own technicians and engineers as part-time teachers.

quite a number of workers who graduated from the spare-time secondary school and college have become the mainstay of the plant's technical force. the deputy chief engineer of the plant, li chih-kuo, was a young worker when he entered the plant. he has mastered technical knowledge through spare-time education and is known for his contribution in the designing and making of the pump blades in the hydraulic speed change box of the "red flag" limousines.

the workers' enthusiasm for socialist construction and their rising technical level have resulted in many technical innovations. the production capacity of the plant is now double the designed capacity.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Medical Officer Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1973)

sir george godber, chief medical officer of the department of health and social security of britain, arrived here today for a visit to china on the invitation of the chinese ministry of public health.

he was greeted at the airport by leading members of the host ministry and chinese medical workers including chu chao and chung hui-lan.

m.j. richardson, second secretary of the british embassy in peking, was also present.

British Chief Medical Officer Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1973)

yen chun, a leading member of the chinese ministry of public health, tonight met with and gave a banquet for sir george godber, chief medical officer of the department of health and social security of britain.

present were leading members of departments in the chinese ministry of public health and chinese medical workers, including chu chao and chung hui-lan.

first secretary r.c. samuel and second secretary m.j. richardson of the british embassy here were present.

CHINA AND CANADA

Delegation of Canadian Institute of International Affairs Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1973)

the delegation of the canadian institute of international affairs left here by train this afternoon to visit southern china before leaving for home.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were chou chiu-yeh, secretary-general of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and leading members of organizations concerned li en-chiu, chien chang-kuei and tsai tsai-tu.

on hand was m.d. copithorne, charge d'affaires ad interim of the canadian embassy here.

while in peking, the canadian guests were honoured at a banquet given by chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, and visited agricultural and educational institutions, and places of historical interest. they also made a special trip to shihchiachuang where they visited the norman bethune international peace hospital and canadian surgeon dr. bethune's grave.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Gymnastic Team Leaves China for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 9, 1973)

the danish gymnastic team with erik flensted-jensen as leader concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

the team was seen off at the station by li lien-ping, leading member of the kwangtung provincial branch of the chinese gymnastics federation, and members of the provincial gymnastic team.

the danish team arrived here from shanghai by train on april 7. it was given a farewell reception by the provincial branch of the chinese gymnastics federation yesterday evening. during their stay in kwangchow, the danish guests visited a rural people's commune and went sight-seeing in the city.

CHINA AND GREECE

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets First Greek Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei this afternoon met with nicolas katapodis, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of greece to the people's republic of china. they discussed the presentation of the ambassador's credentials.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chou En-lai, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Chen Chieh, Ho Ying Meet Iranian Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying tonight met with houshang ansari, minister of economy of iran, mrs. ansari, and all members of the iranian economic delegation led by the iranian minister.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram was present.

when the distinguished iranian guests entered the hall, premier chou en-lai and others shook hands with them and extended a welcome to them. they were photographed together.

later, premier chou en-lai, minister pai hsiang-kuo, vice-minister chen chieh and vice-minister ho ying had a friendly conversation with minister houshang ansari and ambassador abbas aram.

members of the iranian economic delegation participating in the meeting were javad vafa, hassan ali mehran, hossein alizadeh, ahmad memarzadeh, mehdi safavian, feraidoom farhang, behnam bazargani and miss afsar afsari.

present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned hsi yeh-sheng, wang pu-ching, yang yang, chang hsing-chiao, shen jo-yun, hua li-ming, ma wu-yeh and li hui. chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen was also present.

China-Iran Government Trade and Payments Agreements Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1973)

a trade agreement and a payments agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the kingdom of iran were signed in peking today.

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and houshang ansari, leader of the iranian economic delegation and minister of economy of iran, signed the agreements on behalf of their respective governments.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets First Japanese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1973)

premier chou en-lai today met and had a friendly conversation with heishiro ogawa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of japan to china.

ministers yuichi hayashi and kensuke yanagiya and counsellors yoshitoshi munekata and hiroshi hashimoto of the japanese embassy in peking took part in the meeting.

present on the occasion were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the ministry, and lin li-yun, liu hua and wang hsiao-hsien.

Premier Chou En-lai, Military Commission Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying See Japanese Sumo Wrestling in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1973)

premier chou en-lai and vice-chairman of the military commission yeh chien-ying watched a performance of japanese sumo wrestling at the peking workers' indoor stadium tonight.

prior to the performance, premier chou en-lai and vice-chairman yeh chien-ying met with leader of the japanese sumo troupe yoshihide musashikawa, deputy leaders torao miyagawa (secretary-general), katsumi nishogaseki, manzo isegahama, hisamitsu hanakago and kiyotaka kasugano (chief skipper), and others. they were photographed together with the japanese sumo wrestlers. japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and his wife were present.

among the audience at tonight's performance were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of the departments concerned, including yu sang, yu pu-hsueh, chao cheng-hung, chang hsiang-shan, chuang tse-tung, ching pu-chun, wang to, wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, chu chuan-hsien, kao chien-chung and wang wen-chung.

also present were ministers of the japanese embassy in peking yuichi hayashi and kensuke yanagiya, and japanese friends here chojuro kawarasaki, bon shiraishi, kanji kawasaki, junzo onoki, yoshizo yasuda, ichizo kimura and ichihei sugiyama.

the japanese sumo wrestlers' performance was warmly received by the 15,000 capacity crowd at the stadium. it was broadcast by the peking television station.

Liao Cheng-chih Fetes Japanese Economic Circles Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met with and gave a banquet for all members of the delegation of economic circles from shizuoka prefecture, japan, with yutaro takeyama as its adviser, keitaro masui its leader, and itsuhei shinma its deputy leader.

japanese friends in peking yoshizo yasuda and ichizo kimura were present.

on hand were liu hsi-wen, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, li yung-ting, wu shu-tung, ching pu-chun, chen kang, chou chi, li fu-teh, chin su-cheng and wei chien-yeh.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the japanese delegation arrived in peking on april 7 as guest of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

Director of Chinese Tele-Communications Administration Back in Peking from Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 9, 1973)

chung fu-hsiang, director of the chinese tele-communications administration, and his party returned to peking by air today after a friendly visit to japan. among the party was li yu-kuei, deputy director of the tele-communications administration.

they were greeted at the airport by chu chun-ho, director of the directorate-general of posts; shen kuang, tseng ching-liang, ma ke-shao, liu cheng-ching and peng hung-chih, deputy directors of the tele-communications administration; and wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

on hand were minister yuichi hayashi and other officials of the japanese embassy here.

Noted Japanese Actors Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1973)

noted japanese actor chojuro kawarasaki, permanent director of the japan-china cultural exchange association, and his wife, noted actress shizue kawarasaki arrived in peking by air yesterday after their visit to kwangchow.

welcoming them at the airport were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and lin lin, yuan shih-hai, tu chin-fang, li fu-teh and wang ting-fang.

Chinese Friendship Association Leader Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1973)

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this afternoon met with junzo onoki, managing director, and akinobu kojima, member of the editing department of the nippon keizai shimbun, who have come to attend the opening ceremony of the hokusai painting exhibition in shanghai.

present at the meeting were sun ping-hua, huang shih-ming and lu chien-yuan.

the japanese guests arrived in peking on april 5, and were honoured at a banquet given by sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association. they will leave here tomorrow to tour shanghai, soochow and sian before going home.

Chinese Ambassador Calls on Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 9, 1973)

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu today called on yasuhiro nakasone, japanese minister of international trade and industry. they had a friendly talk.

present on the occasion on the japanese side were minoru masuda, director of the promotion bureau of the international trade and industry ministry, sadao uchida, chief of the ministry's fourth section for market.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Youth Delegation in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 9, 1973)

the friendship delegation of the ho chi minh working youth union of viet nam led by nguyen thi ngoc khanh and bui huu tri left here for changsha by train this evening after a three-day visit to kwangchow.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by liang hsiu-chen, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, liu chun-yi, secretary of the kwangchow municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league, and two hundred young people.

the vietnamese comrades arrived here from shanghai on april 7, and were guests of honour at a banquet given that evening, by liang hsiu-chen.

in kwangchow, the vietnamese comrades went to view the place where president ho chi minh carried out revolutionary activities in 1925. there he founded the vietnamese youth political training class and directed the activities of the society of vietnamese young revolutionary comrades, training many cadres for the revolutionary cause of viet nam.

after viewing the site, delegation leader nguyen thi ngoc khanh said, the site is a place of great historic significance to the vietnamese people. it demonstrates that the militant friendship and revolutionary unity of our two parties and peoples is founded in the course of protracted revolutionary struggles, just as the beloved president ho chi minh said: "profound is the friendship between viet nam and china, who are both comrades and brothers", and chairman mao put it "we are of the same family".

on the afternoon of april 8, young people in kwangchow met to welcome the delegation. at the meeting secretary liu chun-yi made a welcome speech. nguyen thi ngoc khanh made a heart-warming speech and delegation members ho thi thu hien and le hai related the heroic deeds of the vietnamese youth in the struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

during its stay in kwangchow, the delegation visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by comrade mao tsetung in his early years, the memorial park to the martyrs of the canton commune uprising, the kwangchow shipyard and the forthcoming china's 1973 spring export commodities fair. they were warmly received wherever they went. the delegation also visited the tomb of vietnamese martyr pham hong thai at huanghuakang.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Somali Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1973)

premier chou en-lai today met and had a friendly conversation with ahmed mohamed darman, ambassador of the somali democratic republic to china.

present on the occasion were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, and shen jo-yun.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Premier Chou En-lai Meets New Zaire Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1973)

premier chou en-lai today met and had a friendly conversation with nguvulu lubunda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of zaire to china.

counsellor kitenge nkumbi kasongo and secretary mpiana katombi of the zaire embassy in peking took part in the meeting.

present on the occasion were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department of the ministry, kung ta-fei, chinese ambassador to zaire, and huang cheng-yu and lo hsu.

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* NATIONAL *
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RE-EDUCATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Work of Re-educating Educated Youths Carried Out Conscientiously in Tientsin District

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao April 7, 1973)

(NCNA Shihchiachuang, April 6) Party organizations at all levels in Tientsin district, Hopei province, conscientiously carry out the work of re-educating the educated youths who have gone to mountain and rural areas, and concretely strengthen leadership over this work. Shown concern by the Party and educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the more than 40,000 educated youths who have gone to settle in the countryside in Tientsin district continue to receive tempering in the three great revolutionary movements and are growing up healthily.

Training Revolutionary Successors Is a Cause for All Future Generations and Must Be Carried on Diligently and Indefatigably

Tientsin district is one of the first areas which accepted educated youths for resettlement in the countryside. More than a decade ago, educated youths Hsing Yen-tzu and Hou Chün, answering the great leader Chairman Mao's call, came here separately to settle down and make revolution in the countryside. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has been imprinted more deeply in the minds of the people. In full and surging revolutionary enthusiasm, the broad masses of educated youths take the road of integration with the workers and peasants more consciously. An ever increasing number of educated youths have come to this district and settled in the production teams.

In this new situation, the CCP committee of Tientsin district called many meetings attended by responsible persons of Party committees at all levels, and organized all to study conscientiously the series of Chairman Mao's directives on the youth movement and to criticize penetratingly such fallacies as "going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold" and "another form of remolding through labor" disseminated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. All understood deeply that: Sending educated youths to the mountain and rural areas to take the road of integration with workers and

peasants is a great socialist revolution. It is not a temporary measure but a question of fundamental importance to the training and upbringing of successors for the proletarian revolutionary cause for a hundred or a thousand years. How to treat this question is a major problem concerning which class stand we should take and what line we should carry out.

They expressed that they definitely would firmly and unswervingly carry out and defend Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, take the work on the rusticated educated youths as a task for all future generations and carry it out diligently and indefatigably.

Party organizations at all levels understand the vital significance of the proper carrying out of this work. They have adopted measures to further strengthen their leadership over the work on rusticated educated youths, set up special organs and put a deputy secretary or a standing committee member in charge of this work. They study this work periodically and examine it constantly. While carrying out inspection or staying to work in the countryside, the responsible persons of Tientsin district and various hsien often visit the educated youths and try to understand their condition of labor, everyday life and thoughts and to help them solve some problems they have met. The deputy secretary of the district committee who was charged to supervise this work often went to the basic level to investigate and study the conditions and sum up and popularize the advanced experience in doing well the work on the educated youths who had gone to the mountain and rural areas.

To grasp the work on rusticated educated youths meticulously and well, Party organizations at all levels pay attention to arousing the poor and lower-middle peasants to strengthen re-education of the educated youths. Now, "three-in-one" leading groups comprising cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and representatives of educated youths have been set up universally in various communes and production teams and some old poor peasants have been selected and designated as teachers for the educated youths, so that there are some people to take care of the educated youths politically, in production and in everyday life.

Throughout the past three years, Kuan Yu-feng, an old poor peasant of Paipahu brigade in Sanho hsien has persevered in joining the rusticated educated youths in doing study and labor, patiently training them politically and taking care of them in everyday life. He is welcomed by the educated youths.

Grasp the Line as the Key Link, Carry Out Ideological Education Purposefully

In the course of re-educating the educated youths, Party organizations at all levels in Tientsin district pays attention to grasping the line as the key link and carrying out ideological work purposefully in accordance with the character of the educated youths, so that the broad masses of educated youths may go on advancing along the road of integration with workers and peasants.

Coming to the countryside from the city, the educated youths faced new environments and it was quite natural that they were rather unaccustomed to the rural life at first and wen t through an ideological struggle. Accordingly, Party organizations at all levels and the poor and lower-middle peasants patiently educated them in ideology and political line and helped them in correctly handling the problems of their ideals and prospects and of whether they should work for a while or for their whole life in the countryside. Various communes and production teams often invite some old Party members, old cadres and old poor peasants to tell the educated youths the histories of their villages and their families and the history of the struggle between the two lines, organize the educated youths to visit the revolutionary martyrs' mausoleum and exhibition of class education on holidays, and give them class education and education in the revolutionary traditions. Party organizations at all levels also pay particular attention to organizing the educated youths and sending them to the first line of the three great revolutionary movements, where they would receive tempering and make improvement during the practice of struggle.

In the past few years in this district, more than 6,000 educated youths were sent to join the struggle-criticism-transformation propaganda teams in the countryside. These educated youths and the broad masses of cadres went together to various production teams to carry out propaganda and to carry out the Party's various policies. Through such practice, the educated youths understood more clearly the protracted and complicated nature of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the countryside, learned many things which they could not learn from books, raised their consciousness and built up their ability. As a result, they are more confident and determined to take the road of integration with the workers and peasants.

P'anchuangtzu production brigade of Chi hsien was known for its backwardness. Three educated youths including Kao Pao-feng came from Tientsin to settle in this production brigade and joined the struggle-criticism-transformation propaganda team. They took the lead in lifting the lid off the class struggle in this production brigade and got together with the masses to criticize the tendencies toward capitalism. As a result, a new atmosphere of grasping revolution and promoting production emerged very quickly from this brigade. In the course of struggle, they raised their consciousness and cultivated deep proletarian affection with the poor and lower-middle peasants. Kao Pao-feng was admitted into the Party and selected to be a member of the Party branch committee of this brigade. The other two youths were admitted into the Communist Youth League and were posted respectively as deputy secretary of the League branch and leader of the militia platoon.

Boldly Use the Educated Youths in the Course of Re-educating Them, So They May Develop Their Talents to the Full

In the course of re-educating the educated youths, Party organizations at all levels in Tientsin district pay particular attention to bringing the educated youths into play and constantly adhere to the policy of boldly using them in the course of re-educating them and continuously re-educating them in the course of using them. Various communes and production teams

actively create conditions for the educated youths in accordance with their characteristics, so that they may develop their talents to the full and find bright prospects in the countryside.

At present, of the more than 40,000 rusticated educated youths in the whole district, more than 3,600 have been admitted into the leading groups at various levels and more than 9,000 are employed as accountants, storekeepers, teachers, barefoot doctors, agro-technicians, farming machine operators, and so on. The broad masses of educated youths work vigorously on various fronts. They are called by the poor and lower-middle peasants as path-breakers in class struggle, shock troops in the struggle for production and pace-setters in scientific experiments.

Ts'ui Po-yu, an educated youth posted as secretary of the Party branch of Wank'ou brigade in Wenan hsien, led the masses and rusticated educated youths to fight against heaven and earth, dig canals and transform the alkaline land, thereby thoroughly changing the outlook of poverty-stricken Wank'ou brigade where "the soil was white with alkali in spring, the land was flooded in summer and grain output never exceeded 100 catties per mow." Since 1970, grain output of this brigade has time and again surpassed the target set in the "Program." In 1972, despite a spell of serious drought, the average per-mow output exceeded 800 catties, which was a record output. This brigade became a red banner in Tientsin district in learning from Tachai in agriculture.

Pei-i-min brigade in Ningho hsien was formerly a poverty-stricken village with 38 households. In and after 1964, 67 educated youths came to settle in this brigade. They got together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to examine the geographical conditions, to locate water resources, to draw a plan of developing production and to launch a fight for winning grain from the sterile and alkaline land. After bitter struggle for three winters and springs, they transformed and reclaimed 700 mow of land, expanding the farm acreage to 1,100 mow and reaping bumper harvests one year after another. In each of the past six years, this brigade delivered and sold more than 300,000 catties of grain to the state.

Many communes and brigades in Tientsin district have set up "three-in-one" scientific experiment groups comprising cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and educated youths. The educated youths actively carry out scientific experiments on close planting and intercropping, soil improvement, breeding of fine strains, improvement of the methods of farming, and making of bacterial fertilizer.

After making scientific experiments in the past few years, the five educated youths who settled in Ch'ienniukung brigade in Chi hsien have succeeded in breeding 300,000 catties of maize, sorghum, wheat and paddy of fine strains. Farm crops planted in this brigade in 1971 were of fine strains. These fine strains were also given as aid to more than 200 brigades in and outside this hsien. In 1971, this brigade reaped an average of 803 catties of grain per mow. Last year, despite a spell of serious drought, it again reaped a bumper harvest of 910 catties of grain per mow. Among other things, the experimental fields tended by the educated youths gave an output of 1,670 catties per mow. This advanced deed of practicing scientific

farming in this brigade attracted close attention throughout the hsien, giving an impetus to the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

The broad masses of educated youths also take active action to occupy the cultural positions in the countryside. They enthusiastically read newspapers to the poor and lower-middle peasants, run evening schools, carry out propaganda, and stage theatrical works, thereby enlivening political and cultural life in the countryside. Because Party committees at all levels pay attention to bringing rusticated educated youths into play and perseveringly giving them ideological education in the course of using them, the youths grow up rather quickly and become a shock force in building a socialist new countryside.

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PLA AID TO FARMING

A Certain Unit under PLA Peking Command Actively Helps Local Communes Develop Agricultural Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao April 7, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Peking dated April 6) While guaranteeing accomplishment of the tasks of army-run agricultural production, the commanders and fighters of a certain unit under the PLA Peking Command actively help the local communes and production teams in vigorously developing agricultural production, thereby making the average per-mow output of grain in many production teams surpass the target laid down in the "Program."

This unit is stationed on a plateau outside the Great Wall and is assigned with the task of farming in PLA-owned farms. Here, the wind is strong, the land sandy and water supply lacking. In the neighboring production teams, the soil has high alkali content and the topsoil is thin, so that grain output has remained rather low.

After coming to this place, the commanders and fighters on the one hand made efforts to improve the soil, prepare the land for farming and transform the sandy and alkaline land, in order to reap a bumper harvest of paddy. On the other hand, they went deeply into the fields of various production teams, got together with commune members to study Chairman Mao's teaching "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" and the Party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism," and to sum up and exchange the experience of developing the alkaline and sandy land, and encouraged the cadres and the commune members to learn from Tachai in a better way and to strive to win high yields.

The local communes and production teams at first lacked the experience of growing paddy. By means of running technical evening schools and sending some people to teach the techniques, the commanders and fighters taught the commune members the techniques of growing paddy. Erhpaotzu brigade formerly had an average grain output of only 200 to 300 catties per mow. The commanders and fighters of the 5th company which was stationed in the neighborhood actively helped it transform the 300 mow of dryland into paddy fields and taught the commune members the techniques of transplanting seedlings, watering the land, applying manure and weeding the fields, thereby enabling this brigade to reap a good harvest of paddy of more than 600 catties per mow on the average.

In the course of helping the local communes and production teams develop their production, the commanders and fighters of this army unit often give convenience to the masses and reserve difficulties for themselves. A drought befell the area last year. This unit and the local communes and production teams increased their acreage planted to paddy so that there was not enough water for irrigating the paddy fields. Accordingly, the commanders and fighters reserved the water for the communes and production teams and they themselves tried to overcome difficulties and locate new water resources.

A company had its paddy fields located on a high altitude where water was scarce. Yet, the fighters on their own initiative reserved the river water for use by Peikuan, Ts'aopao and a few other production teams which were situated still higher while they themselves, braving the intense heat of the sun, dug two deep wells, thereby solving the problem of water for their paddy fields. By autumn, not only their company reaped a good harvest of an average of 800 catties of paddy per mow, but the several neighboring production teams also made the achievement of 600 to 700 catties of paddy per mow on the average.

This army unit often set aside manpower and material supplies in aid to the neighboring communes and production teams in running agricultural production successfully. Every year, it selected the best paddy seeds and seedlings and gave them to the neighboring production teams. In the season for breeding seedlings when the production teams needed nylon membrane for covering the seedling beds, the commanders and fighters spared some nylon membranes and lent them to the production teams. When the time came for rush harvesting and sowing, manpower was very short in the production teams. Accordingly, the commanders and fighters went on their own initiative to give a helping hand.

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A Certain PLA Regiment in Inner Mongolia Helps in Developing Local Agricultural Production and Animal Husbandry

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao April 7, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Huhehot Dated April 6) The commanders and fighters of a certain PLA regiment stationed in Inner Mongolia vigorously support the people of various nationalities in developing agricultural production and animal husbandry. In the past few years, they have helped the local communes and production teams in building more than 1,500 mow of terraced fields, dug and repaired more than 4,500 meters of canals, sunk and restored 37 wells, and harvested the crops of more than 3,460 mow by shock action.

In the course of supporting the people of the border areas in developing production, this regiment pays very close attention to helping them in conscientiously unfolding the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture. Tawuhao production brigade is situated on the southern foothills of the Taich'ing Mountains. There, the hills are barren and the topsoil is thin, water resources are scarce and manure is lacking, the vast area is sparsely populated, and climatic conditions are poor. In the past, grain output was only 110 catties or so per mow.

After coming to this place, the 6th company of this regiment went on its own initiative to cooperate with the Party branch of this production brigade in holding a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class and organizing the cadres and commune members in conscientiously learning from the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and of founding an enterprise through hard work, thereby making this production brigade build up its confidence in changing its backward outlook and quickly step up an upsurge of reclaiming the mountains and harnessing the mountain streams.

The commanders and fighters of the 6th company got together with the local masses and fought against the intense heat of the sun in summer and the exceeding cold in winter. They sank two wells half way up the mountain slope, dug drainage and irrigation canals measuring 720 meters in length, filled up three deep gullies, planted trees to form a shelter belt, and transformed more than 300 mow of sterile land on hill slopes into terraced fields. After a few years' hard struggle, this production brigade had its per-mow grain output surpass the target set in the "Program."

Sanjuili improved its situation of production in the past few years, so some people became complacent. After coming to this brigade, the support-the-peasants detachment of the 7th company of this regiment actively helped the Party branch of this brigade in organizing all to study Chairman Mao's directive "Dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony," to learn from Tachai brigade its revolutionary spirit of advancing ceaselessly, to find its own shortcomings and to work with all-out effort, thereby further raising the consciousness of all in continuing the revolution.

In the spring of this year, this production brigade drew up a fresh production plan. Now, it has already sunk five big artesian wells capable of watering more than 4,000 mow of land and dug irrigation canals and drainage trenches totalling 7 li long. It is resolved to win a new bumper harvest in agriculture this year.

This regiment often spares manpower and material supplies for support of the local communes and production teams in rush harvesting and rush sowing and in fighting against flood and drought. In the spring of this year, the local Ch'ingyun production brigade was determined to build a reservoir with a capacity of more than 1,800 cubic meters on a hillside in order to change the condition of aridity and lack of water. But construction work progressed slowly due to insufficient manpower and tools. Upon learning this, this regiment on its own initiative dispatched three companies with some explosives, detonators and other construction appliances to aid this production brigade, thereby guaranteeing smooth progress of construction work.

Now, the very busy season of preparing for farming has come. Many of the companies of this regiment have made rational arrangements for their routine work, so as to spare time to help the production teams in levelling the land, accumulating and transporting manure and repairing farming machines and tools.

While vigorously supporting the border areas in developing agricultural production, this regiment actively helps them in developing animal husbandry. It helps the poor and lower-middle herdsmen in setting up livestock improvement posts and veterinary posts and regularly sends the veterinary surgeons of its army horse center to go deeply into the mountain villages and livestock breeding farms to treat the diseased animals.

In the winter of last year, the local No. 16 production team lacked fodder grass. The commanders and fighters of the 5th company went up the hills to gather more than 9,600 catties of grass and gave it to this production team.

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A Certain PLA Regiment on Funiu Mountains in Honan
Actively Supports Construction in the Mountain Area

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 7, 1973)

(NCNA Chengchou, April 6, 1973) The commanders and fighters of a certain regiment of the People's Liberation Army stationed in the Funiu Mountains area in western Honan province promote the honorable traditions of the people's army. While making strenuous efforts to accomplish their tasks of construction work, military training and productive work, they give active support to the development of the mountain area and help the local masses in reclaiming mountain land, harnessing the mountain streams and building projects of farmland capital construction.

This regiment is stationed in an inner area on the Funiu Mountains. The Party committee of this regiment has always regarded as its own duty the giving of aid to the local communes and production brigades in perseveringly taking the socialist road and developing agricultural production. It often organizes literary and art propaganda teams and sends them across the mountains and streams and to the mountain villages to propagate Mao Tse-tung's thought and the Tachai spirit, thereby arousing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the people of the mountain area in building this mountain area. It spares manpower from time to time to join the local people in carrying out farmland capital construction on a big scale.

Hsiho brigade is situated in front of a mountain and alongside a stream. Whenever a mountain torrent broke out in the past, not a single grain could be reaped from the more than 100 mow of land. The local people planned many times to build a dam and to reclaim farmland but their plan could not be realized due to interference from the revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i.

During the great cultural revolution, they criticized the crimes committed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and stepped up an upsurge of building a dam and reclaiming farmland. The Party branch of this regiment immediately sent Tso Wen-p'ing, a standing committee member and chief of staff of this regiment, at the head of the 10th company to the worksite and to give aid. It was then winter. Braving the snowstorm and the exceeding cold, the commanders and fighters took their meals beside the stream, worked on both sides of the stream and, displaying their sky-rocketing revolutionary vigor, drilled holes in rocks, blasted rocks, and transported rocks for building the dam. Many of the veteran fighters who were about to be demobilized were determined to carry out well their last shift of duty and to contribute their strength to the reclaiming of land for the people. As a result of the joined efforts of the armymen and civilians, a huge dam measuring more than 310 meters long, more than 5 meters high and more than 3 meters wide was built for keeping off floodwater and more than 160 mow of fertile fields were reclaimed. The poor and lower-middle peasants were touched, saying: "The Liberation Army has now helped us achieve what we thought of but could not achieve for many years in the past."

Machiachuang production team formerly had rather low grain output. After being stationed in this production team, the social-service company of this regiment on the one hand enthusiastically helped the commune members in studying Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works and, on the other hand, actively supported them in building fields of the Tachai type. As a result, over 90 percent of the low-yield fields was transformed into stable-yield or high-yield fields, over 80 percent of the fields were irrigated by water conservancy projects, average grain output rose from 330 catties to 730 catties per mow, and this production team ranked among the advanced units in the hsien-wide movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture.

This regiment constantly helps the local people in rush sowing and rush harvesting, in sinking wells to fight against drought, in building bridges and roads, and in planting trees. In the past few years, it has helped the local people sink 53 wells, build 39 bridges and more than 40 kilometers of paths, plant 3,800 trees, build dams and reclaim more than 560 mow of farmland, contributing its share toward changing the outlook of this mountain area as quickly as possible.

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CADRES OF NATIONAL MINORITIES

Actively Select and Train Large Numbers of Minority Nationality Cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao April 6, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Urumchi, April 5, 1973) Minority nationality cadres are growing up rapidly in large numbers in the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou of Sinkiang. At present, the autonomous chou has already more than 6,400 minority nationality cadres. These cadres have become a hardcore force leading the people of various nationalities in active advance on socialist revolution and construction.

The Ili Kazakh Autonomous Chou which includes the districts of Ili, T'ach'eng, and Altai, where over a million people of 13 nationalities including the Kazakh, Uighur, Han, Hui. Sibo, Khalkhaz, Mongolian, Uzbek and Tartar nationalities reside, is the principal home of the Kazakhs. After the founding of the autonomous chou in 1954, Party organizations of various districts and hsien have systematically trained minority nationality cadres in a big way. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, Party organizations of various districts and hsien have again actively helped the working minority nationality cadres to read and study seriously, master Marxism, and raise unremittingly their awareness of class struggle, line struggle and the continuing revolution.

At the same time, they continue to select and train large numbers of new young cadres and women cadres from among the workers, peasants and pastoral people. Up to the present, minority nationality cadres already comprise more than half the total number of cadres in the autonomous chou. Among them, some more than 120 are serving as secretaries and deputy secretaries of Party committees and chairmen and vice-chairmen of revolutionary committees from the hsien level upward, or working at leadership posts in the Party and the government. Apart from these, there is also quite a number engaged in leadership work in factories, mines and enterprises.

Party organizations at various levels in the autonomous chou attach great importance to the promotion and training of cadres from smaller nationality groups. The Dahur, the Uzbek, the Sibo, the Khalkhaz and the Mongolian nationalities, who number from several thousand to several tens of thousands, have also cadres of their own nationalities. In T'ach'eng hsien, the Duhur nationality, with a population of only slightly over 4,000, currently have cadres of their own nationality in leadership departments of the Party and government as well as on the industrial and communications, finance and trade, cultural and education, and the health fronts, and the number has increased seven times over that at the time of the founding of the autonomous chou.

Most of the minority nationality cadres of the autonomous chou are born and brought up locally. Among them, many are ordinary indentured servants and shepherds who have been through tempering in the three great revolutionary movements. They are more conversant with local conditions, and

have close ties with people of their own nationality. They are increasingly playing a more important role in the socialist construction of the motherland and the frontier.

Shahai, a Kazakh nationality cadre of Wusu hsien, was indentured to a pastoral lord as a lad and suffered every hardship. After the liberation, nurtured by the Party, he acquired ability, and in succession served as head of a village, ch'ü director, deputy hsien chief and hsien chief. In 1971, he was elected a deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee. For the past several years, by reading and studying seriously and remolding his world outlook energetically, he constantly dashed about the mountain villages and pastoral grounds in the depth of Tienshan Mountains keeping in close contact with the pastoral people of various nationalities.

The pastoral region of Wusu hsien is vast, and the homes of the pastoral people are scattered. Travelling from one place to another, Sahai has to ride on horse back for hundreds of kilometers. Showing neither fear of high mountains and dangerous trails nor wind, snow and bitter cold, he always goes where difficulties are the greatest.

Once, the state operated pasture in the hsien one-sidedly laid emphasis on grasping grain production and slackened up in livestock production. Consequently, not only grain production failed to go up, but livestock production was also seriously affected.

In the winter before last, by means of making an in-depth investigation and study, Shahai very quickly discovered this condition. He thereupon studied Chairman Mao's pertinent directives as well as the series of policies and tactics of the Party for the pastoral areas together with the cadres of the pasture, helped them raise their understanding, and implemented correctly the policy of integrating agriculture with animal husbandry, with animal husbandry as the leading factor. Since then, the cadres and pastoral people of this pasture have devoted their main energy to livestock production and developed agriculture and other productions in accordance to concrete conditions in the pasture itself. As a result, under the condition of a natural calamity last year, there was a bumper crop in animal husbandry, and self-sufficiency in grain and feeds was basically achieved.

Following the development of various constructions and enterprises, there have appeared large numbers of engineering and technical personnel, doctors, teachers and cultural workers as well as special technical cadres for industry, communications, agriculture, and animal husbandry of minority nationalities in the autonomous chou. In the district of T'ach'eng alone, special technical cadres of minority nationalities have already comprised 75 percent of the special technical cadres in the whole district. Before the liberation, there was not even a single doctor or veterinary personnel in Altai district. Now, all people's communes in every hsien have doctors and veterinary personnel of minority nationalities.

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WORKER TECHNICIAN

South China Worker-Technician Tells His Experience in Mastering Technology

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1973)

the latest issue of the journal "red flag" has an article by a worker-technician specializing in ultrasonic instruments. it tells how, under the leadership of the chinese communist party, he has mastered science and technology through study and practice.

yao chin-chung of the swatow ultrasonic instrument factory in south china's kwangtung province finished only the first year of junior middle school when he became a worker repairing radio sets and loudspeakers.

his article, entitled "we workers must strive to master science and technology", says: "we workers are learning science and technology in order to serve proletarian politics.

"in the early 60's, we were given the task of trial-producing an ultrasonic diagnostic set. at that time, a few people scoffed that the decision was unrealistic, saying: 'these people producing such an advanced product? impossible exclamation' but some veteran workers said: 'we'll turn out the instrument because the country needs it urgently.'"

.the party branch encouraged him to try and he was inspired by the veteran workers' high sense of responsibility and their daring spirit. he told himself: "as members of china's leading class, we should try to master science and technology while doing our work well."

he knew nothing about how to diagnose diseases with ultrasonics and had no blue-print to go by. he and his mates went to a hospital and, with the doctor's permission, dismantled the diagnostic set there to study it. they turned out a prototype three months later, which proved satisfactory after repeated improvements were made.

yao chin-chung recalls how happy he was when he saw a doctor draw out pus from the infected liver of a patient with the help of the diagnostic set. he says in the article: "this initial success made me realize how true it is that all genuine knowledge comes from practice as chairman mao teaches. i was more determined to learn through practice.

"the instrument won the approval and recommendation of a department under the state council in 1964. later, my factory produced an ultrasonic instrument for detecting intracranial disease and an ultrasonic detector of flaws in metals.

"the great proletarian cultural revolution has opened still brighter prospects for our efforts in mastering science and technology. we designed and produced a transistorized detector of flaws in metals and other products."

yao chin-chung in 1968 was put in charge of designing an ultrasonic material tester. an oscilloscope would not give a clean picture of the results. the young technician suggested making an instrument that would indicate the data in numerals. the factory leadership and his workmates agreed. after 200 experiments made over a four-month period, he completed the design of the instrument and soon turned out the prototype. the government department concerned approved.

during the cultural revolution, yao chin-chung took part in trial production of seven new items. designing and manufacture were completed within a year and quality was up to standard.

in the course of designing the new products, the young technician came to the conclusion that revolutionary zeal and experience alone are not enough if one wants to make breakthroughs in science and technology. one has to study science hard. without its guidance, one gropes in the dark.

in the past decade and more yao chin-chung has attended spare-time secondary school and college. he finished the major college courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry and radio fundamentals. he has learned enough english and other foreign languages to read foreign technical literature.

"i find it's a good method to relate study to practice," he says. "that is the way to integrate theory with practice and study in the course of application. if you read with practical problems in mind, you grasp information faster. of course it is hard to study in the evening after a day's work. but it is a source of satisfaction to find that what i learn can be applied in my designing work and in production. this is also a way for me to contribute to the revolution."

"in order to master scientific knowledge and technique, it is necessary to learn from the masses," he adds. "whenever we trial-produce an item, we ask the user for opinions before and after the design is made and try out the prototype with workers and technicians of the user-unit. we also sum up experience ourselves.

"it is the party's mass line that has guided us in our advance in the past few years. we have progressed from the production of diagnostic instruments to detectors of flaws in metals and non-metallic objects,

from general-use to multiple-use oscilloscopes, from low-frequency to high-frequency and from single channel to multi-channel instruments. step by step we have digitized and automated the ultrasonic electronic instruments we produce."

MODEL TEACHER

Peking Teacher Revolutionizes Her Thinking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1973)

a 45-year-old arithmetic teacher of the hsiangchanglu primary school here is imbued with a new zest for her work. the great proletarian cultural revolution has given chang hsu-chao, who began teaching in pre-liberation china in 1946, an understanding of how to link school work with the life of the people.

chang hsu-chao in 1970 spent ten months at a "may seventh" cadre school. she took part in light physical labour and got to know the peasants. she found that the arithmetical problems they dealt with were far different from some questions she used to put to her pupils.

she again studied chairman mao's article "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", and this helped her understand that if a teacher wanted to link his teaching with the life of the people, he had to change his world outlook first and make clear whom the teaching should serve. a teacher would not be fulfilling his duty if he concentrated on the pupils' marks and intellectual achievement and ignored whether the knowledge they acquired would serve socialist construction.

children have difficulty in grasping abstraction. so, following chairman mao's teachings in "on practice", she uses concrete things to help them understand what they learn in class. she has them observe the turning of a bicycle wheel when she teaches the circumference of a circle. the pupils are taken to factories to see pipes to understand the importance of determining a diametre. they go to people's communes to observe the size of farm plots. all this makes them see the importance of arithmetic and its relation to daily life.

chang hsu-chao has always been a conscientious teacher and well-liked. she has worked hard to help her pupils develop morally, intellectually and physically. she invites veteran workers to come and tell the children

about life in the old society. she visits the parents so that there is better cooperation in education between school and home. she tutors children after class when they have difficulty and gets to know them.

the cultural revolution made her think over her life and why she had acted as she had done. "the vacation before liberation was always a time of great anxiety for me," she recalls. "would i be reappointed? i didn't even make enough to support my mother and myself. she had to work as a maid. when i had a touch of tuberculosis at one time, i kept on teaching, terrified that the school authorities might learn of my poor health and dismiss me." liberation brought teachers job security and they are honoured as teachers.

chang hsu-chao is a member of the school's educational transformation group. she is often invited by schools in peking to report on her ideological remoulding and her experience in teaching. she says: "the communist party and chairman mao have given me and hundreds of millions of working people a happy life. in return, i want to work hard to help bring up the younger generation to carry forward the socialist revolution and construction."

STEEL PRODUCTION

Shanghai Tops Production Targets for Steel and Rolled Steel

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 11, 1973)

shanghai, the biggest industrial city of china, set all-time high records with a 29 per cent increase for steel and 9.8 per cent for rolled steel in the first quarter of this year, compared with the corresponding period of 1972. it also trial-produced some important products and increased varieties.

this achievement was due to the workers' drive for higher output, coupled with down-to-earth measures.

a steel making shop of the no. 1 iron and steel plant increased steel output greatly last year. it transformed two cupolas in a short time this year, raising efficiency one third. as a result, it produced 12.8 per cent more steel than in the same 1972 period.

thanks to the mass drive for technical innovations, the steel rolling shop of the no. 5 iron and steel plant produced 25 per cent more in the first three months of this

year than in the same 1972 period. its 1972 output was 30 per cent higher than the 1971 figure.

the shanghai shaped steel tubes plant was asked to trial-produce some new products that had high technical requirements. the workers made a straightening machine, a piercing machine and other machinery themselves and in the first quarter turned out 25 per cent of the year's quota for new products.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCT

Special Sewing-Machine Made for Paralysed Central China Peasant

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Apr. 10, 1973)

an ordinary cottage in a central china rural people's commune was crowded with peasants one afternoon inspecting a sewing-machine made by a peking factory for ma chin-li, a 25-year-old peasant the lower part of whose body is paralysed.

tao chun-yueh, a technician of the peking sewing machine factory, had travelled 1,000 kilometres to deliver the new sewing-machine.

sitting in bed and listening carefully to the technician how to operate it, the paralysed peasant said to the people around: "thanks to workers in peking, here is a sewing-machine i can use to mend your clothes so that you can spend more time in collective production."

his 60-year-old mother said: "the collective leadership has helped you a great deal ever since you were paralysed nine years ago. now the peking sewing-machine factory has made you the machine you dreamed of night and day. i'm your mother, but i couldn't do these things for you. chairman mao's wise leadership guides our alliance with workers."

the machine is operated by hand. much shorter than ordinary ones, it has a flat base so that the patient can work it in bed. moreover, workers made a special chair with an adjustable back support and with a soft cushion at the bottom and at the back so that he can rest when he is tired.

ma chin-li lives in nanyang county in central china's honan province. although he was suddenly paralyzed by illness, he was determined to contribute his part in building socialism. he has conscientiously read

chairman mao's works all these years. he wanted a special sewing-machine made so he could mend clothes for the peasants.

he wrote a letter to the peking sewing-machine factory one day last may to tell the workers. a few days afterwards, two strangers came to the liangchuan production brigade to find him. they were a technician and a veteran worker from the factory.

they told him: "we've got your letter and are moved by your revolutionary spirit. we'll try to make the sewing-machine according to your physical condition as the factory party committee instructed us." these words, imbued with profound class feelings, moved ma chin-li to tears.

with the assistance of the factory, ma chin-li has made great progress in operating the machine. in the past few months he has mended many clothes for other commune members.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS

Southwest China Province Conducts Scientific Experiments in Agriculture

(NCNA-English Kunming, Apr. 11, 1973)

in order to promote agricultural research work, the southwest china province of yunnan has established agricultural research institutes in 15 administrative regions and autonomous chou in addition to the provincial institute. more than 100 counties have agro-technique stations.

many agricultural scientists have joined the peasants in farm work and experiments. after repeated experiments members of the provincial institute have bred some early-ripening and pest-resistant strains of paddy rice, wheat, cotton and rape in the past few years. the early-ripening strains are for places with a longer frost period. the new rice strains, now being popularized in central and northeast yunnan, give ten per cent more yield than old ones.

members of the agricultural scientific institute of the tali pai autonomous chou have evolved a series of techniques for wheat cultivation. when these techniques were adopted on 520 hectares last year, output rose 30 to 70 per cent. a new insecticide has helped yuchi county put rice borers under control and the county's

rice yield has topped six tons per hectare, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development, three years running.

the province has achieved results in 62 major items of research over the past few years. at the same time, large numbers of agro-technicians have been trained for the rural areas.

there are now 47,000 scientific experimental groups in rural people's communes and production brigades of the province with 180,000 cadres, peasants and agro-technicians participating.

after many years of experiments by hundreds of rural scientific experimental groups, chuhsiung county has adopted an effective herbicide for rice fields, which has been propagated in other parts of the provinces.

AFFORESTATION

Afforestation Along East China Coast Beaches

(NCNA-English Foochow, Apr. 11, 1973)

trees have been planted on 47,000 hectares to anchor shifting sand on beaches along hundreds of kilometres of the coast of fukien province, east china. farmland behind the sandbreak tree-belts now produces two or three crops a year as against one a decade or more ago. grain yield has trebled in some localities since the tree-planting drive began.

fierce sandstorms often devoured large tracts of farmland and peasants' cottages before liberation. a severe sandstorm would make many peasants homeless.

the communist party and people's government have led the coastal peasants in a large-scale tree planting drive since liberation. the state set up a number of forestry farms and the dozen counties and municipalities along the coast have special departments in charge of planting sandbreak shelter-belts. they helped people's communes and production brigades in tree seed, fertilizer, funds and technical guidance.

the herculean efforts made by the commune peasants are reflected in the tree planting drive in the shenhu people's commune in chinchiang county. this area used to be ravaged by sandstorms for more than 150

days every year. when the afforestation campaign was launched, commune cadres and members pitches tents on the beach. they flattened the sand dunes by removing the sand basketful by basketful on shoulder-poles, threw up windbreaks, grew grass, brought in clayey soil over long distance to cover the sand, and dug holes to plant trees. now they have shelter-belts and sand-anchoring woods on 346 hectares.

the peasants of the chihhu people's commune in changpu county continued their efforts even during dry spells. they dug wells to draw water for tree planting. after a decade of hard efforts, the commune has a tree cover on all its 1,660 hectares of sandy land.

the production brigades have specialized teams responsible for their own tree nurseries, afforestation and forest management. most of them are more than self-sufficient in saplings.

COAL MINES

Coal Mines in Northern China Fulfill First Quarter Plan Ahead of Schedule

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1973)

coal mines in northern china have fulfilled the state plan for coal production for the first quarter of this year ahead of schedule.

the kailan coal mines, one of the biggest in china, fulfilled the first quarter's plan for coal and tunnelling footage ahead of schedule. coal output was 6.63 per cent over the same 1972 period and set a record for the period. kailan has achieved marked increases in coal output five years running.

the hsiahuayuan mine of hopei province reached its first quarterly target for coal ten days ahead of time, thanks to the mobilization of the masses and the formation of shock tunnelling teams.

at all the major coal mines in coastal shantung province, leading members of party committees have made grassroots investigations at and carried out education among the miners in the struggle between the two lines. after fulfilling their first quarter's quotas for raw and dressed coal and tunnelling footage, the mines produced 140,000 tons above quota.

party organizations in the coal mines in shansi province have popularized the experience of advanced units. the party committee of the lu-an coal mining administration helped sum up and spread the experience of the shihkechieh mine in giving on-the-spot guidance in production. the coal mines under the administration fulfilled the first quarterly quotas seven days ahead of schedule.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BELGIUM

Belgian Economic Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1973)

a 15-member economic mission from belgium led by willy monfils, general inspector of the office of foreign trade, arrived here by air today after a tour of shanghai and hangchow. the mission has come to china at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

it was greeted at the airport by li chuan, vice-chairman of the host organization, and leading members of other organizations concerned tung chao, kao li-hsing, liu pao-kang, li shu-tien, tieh ying and fang hsin-min, and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy in belgium yen ju-tai.

belgian ambassador to china jacques groothaert was present at the airport.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

President of British Industrial Technology Exhibition Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1973)

john keswick, president of the sino-british trade council and president of the british industrial technology exhibition, left here this morning to tour shanghai, hangchow and visit the china's export commodities fair in kwangchow before leaving for home.

he was seen off at the airport by li chuan, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and d.m. march, first secretary of the british embassy in peking.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Warm Congratulations on Great Success of Samdech Sihanouk's Inspection Tour of Liberated Zone of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1973)

the "people's daily" carried an editorial today entitled "warm congratulations on the great success of samdech norodom sihanouk's inspection tour of the liberated zone of cambodia". the full text follows:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, arrived in peking, the capital of china, today after an inspection tour of the liberated zone of cambodia and a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam, bringing with him the happy news of victory of the heroic cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. with great warmth and joy, the chinese people give a grand welcome to respected samdech norodom sihanouk on his arrival and warmly congratulate him on the great success of his inspection tour of the liberated zone of cambodia.

samdech sihanouk's inspection tour is a great event in the current struggle of the cambodian people against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, a great victory for the cambodian people. with deep love for his motherland and confidence in the victory of the cambodian people's struggle, samdech norodom sihanouk stayed in the liberated zone of cambodia for more than one month disregarding hardship and danger, visiting the provinces of stung treng, preah vihear and siem reap. he had cordial meetings with the leading members of the cambodian national united front and royal government of national union who are in cambodia and had wide contacts with people from all walks of life in the liberated zone. he was accorded a warm welcome. of special significance is the fact that he joined the patriotic armymen and people of the liberated zone in the celebrations of the glorious third anniversary of the founding of the national united front of cambodia and the people's national liberation armed forces. samdech sihanouk saw with his own eyes how the patriotic armymen and people of cambodia were fighting with one heart and one mind under the banner of the national united front, and gave them great encouragement. the success of samdech sihanouk's inspection tour is a strong impetus to the cambodian people's fight against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and is a heavy blow to the traitorous lon nol clique.

samdech sihanouk's inspection tour has a great impact both inside and outside cambodia. it eloquently proves once again that samdech sihanouk is the head of state supported and loved by the cambodian people and the royal government of national union of cambodia is the sole legal

government exercising power over the land of cambodia. at present, the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of the national united front with samdech sihanouk as its chairman is effectively controlling nine-tenth of the territory with eight-tenth of the population of cambodia. the people's national liberation armed forces of cambodia have become heroic and staunch armed forces, well-organized, well-trained and combat-worthy. the liberated zone of cambodia is constantly expanding. the unity of the patriotic army and people is growing ever stronger. the situation is getting better and better in the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. samdech sihanouk's successful inspection tour fully shows the unbreakable unity of the national united front of cambodia and the royal government of national union with the people. it fully demonstrates that the royal government of national union of cambodia is a legally representative government, and has shattered to smithereens the fallacy spread by the lon nol traitorous clique and the propaganda machines of the west that the royal government of national union of cambodia is "a government in exile".

it is well known that while samdech sihanouk was visiting the liberated zone of cambodia, the crises of the lon nol traitorous clique were aggravating. besieged ring upon ring and subject to victorious attacks by the patriotic cambodian army and people, the lon nol clique are huddling up in isolated phnom penh, short of electricity and grain supplies. they are in a desperate situation and have to rely on the u.s. airdropped supplies to bolster up their tottering regime. the arch-traitor, lon nol, who has tried frantically to suppress the people and stepped up his fascist dictatorial rule, is in total isolation, opposed by the masses and deserted by his followers. three years ago he staged a reactionary coup d'etat in an attempt to overthrow the royal government of cambodia led by samdech sihanouk, but the result is just the reverse. today, the raging flames of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation of the cambodian people is spreading and fiercely burning under the foot of the lon nol clique. the great success of samdech sihanouk's inspection tour and its powerful influence have thrown the lon nol clique into a panic, worse than ever. the days of this handful of national scums who wreck the country and ruin the people are numbered.

at present, the situation inside and outside cambodia is developing in the direction more and more favourable for the cambodian people. the struggle of the cambodian people to safeguard national independence, sovereignty, peace, unification, neutrality and territorial integrity is completely just. the cambodian question can only be solved under the conditions in which the fundamental national rights of the cambodian people is fully respected. in his "five-point statement" of march 23, 1970, samdech norodom sihanouk has put forward reasonable proposals

for the solution of the cambodian question, which are widely supported by the people throughout the world. the dispatching of large numbers of aircraft by the u.s. government to intensify the barbarous bombing of the liberated zone of cambodia, is a complete violation of the obligations it has undertaken in the "agreement on ending the war and restoring peace in viet nam". moreover, it is totally futile. any attempt made by any reactionary force or any foreign interventionists to make use of the death-bed struggle of the lon nol clique to drag on the solution of the cambodian question and obstruct the victorious forward march of the cambodian people, will prove to be a pipe dream and is bound to end in total failure.

the chinese and cambodian people are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. the chinese people regard every victory of the cambodian people as their own. in the future, the chinese people will, as always, firmly support the just struggle of the cambodian and other indo-chinese peoples till complete victory.

Peking Residents Turn Out to Greet Samdech and Madame Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1973)

people of the chinese capital gathered at the airport or lined the streets today to give a rousing and ceremonious welcome to samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and his wife princess monique sihanouk when they arrived here from hanoi by special plane in the company of ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, after a successful inspection tour of the liberated zone of cambodia and an official visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

arriving on board the plane were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth.

samdech sihanouk has brought to peking the news of victory scored by the cambodian people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. overjoyed and inspired, the peking people today turned out to pay their warm congratulations to samdech sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests and wish the heroic cambodian people still more brilliant victories in their just struggle.

present at the airport to welcome the distinguished cambodian guests were chou en-lai, premier of the state

council, and madame teng ying-chao; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; hsu hsiang-chien and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, as well as more than five thousand people of peking.

present at the airport were ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. sarin chhak and madame sarin chhak, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, huot sambath, keat chhon and madame keat chhon; vice-minister van piny and madame van piny; princess norodom roeungsy and her husband and wife of prince norodom yuvaneath.

present were nguyen thi binh, foreign minister of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam; ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; and tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the r.s.v.n. embassy in china.

diplomatic envoys of the various embassies in peking were also present.

the peking airport today flew the national flags of the kingdom of cambodia and china. giant portraits of samdech sihanouk and chairman mao stood side by side. the east and west changan streets were decked out with colourful banners fluttering in the spring breeze. at intervals along the streets were large streamers spanning overhead, reading "warm welcome to samdech and madame sihanouk exclamation" "warm welcome to samdech and madame penn nouth exclamation" "warm welcome to special envoy ieng sary exclamation" "resolute support to the cambodian people's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "salute the heroic cambodian people exclamation"

the special plane carrying distinguished guests from cambodia touched down at 3:10 p.m. samdech and madame sihanouk, prime minister penn nouth and madame penn nouth, and special envoy ieng sary stepped down from the plane, beaming with smile. at the plane side, leaders of china and cambodia clasped hands and warmly embraced. madame teng ying-chao presented samdech and madame sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary each with a bunch of magnolia. foreign minister nguyen thi binh exchanged greetings with samdech sihanouk and others. chinese and cambodian children presented bouquets to samdech and madame sihanouk, samdech and madame penn nouth and special envoy ieng sary.

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of cambodia and china. accompanied by the chinese leaders, samdech sihanouk and madame sihanouk,

prime minister penn nouth and madame penn nouth, and special envoy ieng sary reviewed a guard of honour composed of members of the three services of the p.l.a.

when samdech and madame sihanouk and the other cambodian guests went round to meet the welcoming crowd, the airport was a scene of jubilation. the sound of musical instruments mingled with the cheering of streamer-waving well-wishers. students of 50-odd nationalities from the central institute for nationalities shouted: "long live the great friendship between the people of china and cambodia exclamation" "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation". a bevy of young girls danced with baskets of flowers while singing the song "remembrance of china" composed by samdech sihanouk. the cambodian head of state, beaming broadly, kept waving to the crowd in acknowledgement.

later, samdech and madame sihanouk drove to the residence of the head of state of cambodia in the company of premier chou en-lai and madame teng ying-chao respectively. tens of thousands of people converged on the main streets and warmly applauded when the motorcade carried the distinguished cambodian guests drove past. the delighted man-made corridor demonstrated the profound friendship between the people of china and cambodia.

other arrivals were chan youran, chea san and thiounn prasith, ministers of the r.g.n.u.c., and prince norodom yuvaneath, princess norodom keth kanya, madame pemme peang, prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state, and ambassador sien an and madame sien an.

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and madame wang chen, chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and madame yang ling, cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and madame toch kham doeun, who had made a special trip to hanoi to greet samdech and madame sihanouk and other distinguisned cambodian guests, accompanied them to peking. nguyen thuong, d.r.v.n. ambassador to the kingdom of cambodia, was on board the same plane.

also present at the airport were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chi fang, hu yu-chih, lin chiao-chih and lo shu-chang;

leading members of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, peking press circles, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-cambodia friendship people's commune li chiang, han tsung-cheng, yin cheng-chen, yu sang, yen chun, kuo lu, lin chia-mei, huang chieh, yu li-chun, wang hai-jung, hsu han-ping, chao lan-hsiang, li ching-chuan, lu ying, teng kang, tai cheng-yuan, ma jen-hui, yang chi and lu yi; and

leading members of various departments of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. various services and arms, the p.l.a. peking units and garrison hsiao ching-kuang, chang tsai-chien, tien wei-hsin, chang ling-ping, su chen-hua, hsueh shao-ching, chang ta-chih, yao kuo-min, liu hsien-chuan, chen shih-chu, chou shih-chung, teng hai-ching and yang chun-sheng.

CASABLANCA INTERNATIONAL FAIR

Director of Chinese Pavilion at 25th Casablanca International Fair Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1973)

shang hsiu-yi, director of the chinese pavilion at the 25th casablanca international fair, and others left peking for casablanca by plane today.

CHINA AND GREECE

First Greek Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1973)

nicolas katapodis, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of greece to china, today presented his credentials to tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china.

apostolos papastiotis, counsellor of the greek embassy in peking, and wang tung, director of the west european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Economic Delegation Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1973)

houshang ansari, iranian minister of economy, his wife and the iranian economic delegation he is leading left here today by plane for kwangchow.

present at the airport to see them off were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and his wife yang yang, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and his wife hsiao chih.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram left peking for kwangchow with the delegation.

also present at the airport were parvia safinya, minister-counsellor of the iranian embassy here, and his wife, and other diplomatic officials of the embassy.

while in peking, the distinguished iranian guests visited factories, a people's commune, an exhibition of relics unearthed during china's great proletarian cultural revolution, and toured places of historical interest.

Iranian Economic Delegation Leaves China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 11, 1973)

houshang ansari, minister of economy, his wife, and the iranian economic delegation led by him left here today after winding up their friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the railway station by chang ken-sheng, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, and tu chen-hsiang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee. iranian ambassador to china abbas aram was also present.

the distinguished iranian guests arrived here by air yesterday. they were guests of honour at a banquet given by the provincial revolutionary committee vice-chairman chang ken-sheng yesterday evening. the guests visited the china's 1973 spring export commodities fair, which is to open on april 15.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo, Wu Yu-hsun, Chou Pei-yuan Meet and Fete Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy, and chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the chinese people's republic met with and feted here this evening nobuko sakata, wife of the late well-known japanese physicist professor shoichi sakata, physicist kanetaka ariyama, president of the nagoya municipal women's junior college, and his wife shinako ariyama, masuo kawakami, emeritus professor of tokyo institute of technology, tomoo kirihara, professor of nagoya university, seiichi ishida, professor of tokai university, and mr. noboru urushido.

the meeting and the banquet were warm and friendly. kuo mo-jo had a cordial conversation with the japanese friends about the friendship between the people and scientists of china and japan. kuo mo-jo praised the japanese friends for their contributions to the promotion of the academic exchanges between china and japan and hoped that the scientists of the two countries would learn from each other, encourage each other, criticize each other and progress together.

present on both occasions were yen chi-tzu, yu li-chun, wang li-fen, wang ti-cheng, shih ju-wei, pan chun, lu ta, chen ping, peng huan-wu, tsui tai-shan.

nobuko sakata and the other japanese friends arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the academy of sciences of china and the scientific and technical association of the chinese people's republic.

Pai Hsiang-kuo, Liu Hsi-wen Meet Shizuoka Prefectural Economic Delegation of Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1973)

pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and liu hsi-wen, a leading member of the china council for the promotion of international trade, today met and had a friendly talk with all members of the delegation of economic circles from shizuoka prefecture, japan, with yutaro takeyama as its adviser, keitaro masui its leader and itsuhei shinma its deputy leader.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including li yung-ting, wu shu-tung and chou chi.

Liao Cheng-chih, Wang Yeh-chiu Meet Japanese Preparatory Group for Chinese Relics Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang yeh-chiu, director of the state cultural relics administration, this morning met with members of the japanese preparatory group for the exhibition of unearthed cultural relics of the people's republic of china, including bon shiraishi, yutaka tsuji, kunio fujita, hiroshi suzuki, sumio kuwabara and mamoru yonekura, and torao miyagawa, permanent director of the japan-china cultural exchange association, who is on a visit here.

the japanese group arrived in peking on march 31 to discuss matters relating to an exhibition in japan of china's unearthed cultural relics at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present at the meeting today were chen ta-yuan, kuo lao-wei and li fu-teh.

Japanese Sumo Troupe Leader Holds Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1973)

yoshihide musashikawa, leader of the japanese sumo troupe, gave a reception here this evening to thank personage of all circles of china for their support and friendly reception.

among those present at the reception were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, wang meng, minister of the physical culture and sports commission, chao cheng-hung, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of other departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, chuang tse-tung, wang yeh-chiu, wang lei, wang hsiao-yun, chung shih-tung, ching pu-chun, wang to, chang ying, wei ming, chang chih-huai, wang wen-chung and mao po-hao.

present were all members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association to visit japan with

liao cheng-chih as leader and chu tu-nan, li su-wen, ma chun-ku, chao cheng-hung, chang hsiang-shan, chou li-chin, yu hui-yung and sun ping-hua as deputy leaders.

attending the reception were deputy leaders of the japanese sumo troupe torao miyagawa (secretary-general), katsumi nishogaseki, manzo isegahama, hisamitsu hanakago and kiyotaka kasugano (chief skipper) and other members of the troupe, japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and his wife, ministers of the japanese embassy in peking yuichi hayashi and his wife and kensuke yanagiya, and japanese friends in peking bon shiraishi, chojuro kawarasaki, ichizo kimura and ichihei sugiyama.

on behalf of all members of the japanese sumo troupe, yoshihide musashikawa expressed heartfelt gratitude to the people of various chinese quarters for the friendly reception accorded the troupe. he said, "we are deeply moved by the warm welcome the chinese people give us wherever we go. we have thus come to see that the chinese people are the best friends of us japanese people."

in reply, chao cheng-hung, said that the energetic attitude of the friends in japanese sumo circles toward china-japan friendship and their seriousness in wrestling exhibition left a deep impression on the chinese audiences. "the friendship between the chinese and japanese peoples," he added, "will grow daily, just as vice-chairman kuo mo-jo has written to the japanese sumo troupe: 'the water of the yellow river joins with edogawa, and mount jolmo longma is linked with fujiyama'."

the reception was alive with expressions of friendship and unity of the people of china and japan.

Japanese Sumo Troupe Leaves Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1973)

the japanese sumo troupe led by yoshihide musashikawa concluded its friendly visit to peking and left here for shanghai by special plane today.

it was seen off at the airport by leading member of the all-china sports federation chao cheng-hung, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association sun ping-hua and over one hundred chinese sportsmen and sports workers.

present were also japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa, and japanese friends in peking chojuro kawarasaki and ichihei sugiyama.

Japanese Guests Leave Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1973)

kanji kawasaki, chief of the international bureau of the japanese socialist party and member of the house of representatives, and shozo sugiyama wound up their friendly visit to china and flew off here today on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

they were seen off at the airport by sun ping-nua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and liu chih, chin su-cheng, li fu-teh and yeh chi-yung.

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, were present.

while in peking, kanji kawasaki and shozo sugiyama were guests of honour at a banquet given by chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Prime Minister Receives Chinese Study Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1973)

maltese prime minister dominic mintoff received and had friendly conversations with the members of two chinese study teams for the factories of chocolate and glass art separately yesterday, according to a report from valletta.

present on the occasion were dr. edgar mizzi, malta's crown advocate-general, and joe camilleri, private secretary to the prime minister and secretary to the cabinet.

chinese ambassador to malta liu pu was also present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean People Will Attain Their Desire to Reunify Fatherland, Says Jen-min Jih-pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1973)

following is the text of an editorial in the "people's daily" today entitled "the korean people's desire for reunifying their fatherland will be realized":

the second session of the 5th supreme people's assembly of korea, held from april 5 to 10, 1973, discussed premier kim il's report "on terminating foreign interference in our internal affairs to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country" and adopted a resolution on this question. it also issued a "letter to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world" and a "letter to the u.s. congress" calling on the governments and peoples of various countries to render greater support to the korean people's sacred struggle for reunifying the country and to make efforts for eliminating obstacles to the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. the chinese government and people warmly support the solemn appeal of the supreme people's assembly of korea and stand in full strength by the just struggle of the korean government and people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

the korean workers' party and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea have made persistent and unremitting efforts to promote the peaceful and independent reunification of their country. since last july when the two sides of korea, the north and the south, issued a joint statement on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the korean workers' party and government which have always adhered to the spirit of the joint statement and the agreements reached by the two sides have put forth one constructive proposal after another which is conducive to the improvement of north-south relations so as to promote the cause of reunifying the country independently and by peaceful means. recently, the korean government put forth a five-point proposal aimed at removing the state of military confrontation between the north and the south, to the effect that the two sides stop the reinforcement of armed forces and arms race, make all foreign troops withdraw from korea, reduce army strength and cut armaments, discontinue the introduction of weapons from foreign countries and conclude a peace agreement. this proposal will not only contribute to the relaxation of tension between north and south korea but also help to create an atmosphere of mutual reconciliation.

but in sharp contrast to this, the south korean authorities have acted in an entirely different way despite their professions of agreement to the realization of the reunification of the country in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. instead of making effort to get rid of interference by foreign forces and defend national self-determination, they have continued to rely on foreign forces and insist on maintaining u.s. military strength in south korea and obstruct the independent solution of the problem of reunifying the country. instead of creating conditions for peaceful reunification, they have redoubled their efforts in armament expansion, conducted provocative military exercises and made clamours about "reunification by prevailing over communism" and "a test of strength". instead of promoting national unity, they have advocated confrontation and antagonism between the north and the south, continued to vilify the democratic people's republic of korea, intensified the fascist rule in south korea and barbarously clamped down on patriots who desire the reunification of the country. they have invariably rejected or opposed on various pretexts the many reasonable proposals put forth by the democratic people's republic of korea. a host of facts show that the south korean authorities under the aegis of the united states is going down the road of perpetuating division, preparing for war and opposing the peaceful reunification of the country. this completely runs counter to the national aspirations of the entire korean people.

get rid of foreign interference and let the korean people solve their own problems themselves -- this is the key to the peaceful reunification of korea. now, expressing once again the korean people's strong aspirations, the korean supreme people's assembly has demanded that the united states withdraw its troops from south korea and end its interference in the internal affairs of korea, and that the next u.n. general assembly adopt measures to take the helmets of the "u.n. forces" off the heads of the u.s. troops stationed in south korea, make them withdraw and dissolve "the united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea". the assembly also stressed that the representative of the democratic people's republic of korea must be invited to the united nations when the question on korea is discussed there. these demands are entirely just and reasonable. the united nations has every duty to take effective action to eliminate foreign interference in the internal affairs of korea and create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea.

the international situation today is developing in a direction more and more favourable for the korean people's just struggle. the korean people are the masters of korea. the problem of reunification of korea can be solved only by the korean people themselves without interference by

foreign forces. no force whatever can shake the will of the korean people to reunify their fatherland. we are firmly convinced that by persisting in struggle under the wise leadership of their great leader president kim il sung and the workers' party of korea, the korean people are bound to win final victory and realize their national aspirations of reunifying their fatherland.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali President Receives Chinese Survey Team

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Apr. 9, 1973)

president mohamed siad barre of the somali supreme revolutionary council received here yesterday morning wang ching, leader of the chinese survey team for water conservancy and all the team members and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

president siad expressed a warm welcome to the chinese survey team and wished them success in their work.

present on the occasion was mohamed burraleh, somali secretary of state for mineral and water resources.

chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai was also present.

the chinese survey team arrived here on march 31.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1973)

nguyen thi binh, minister of foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and her party arrived here by train this afternoon en route to other countries.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were given a warm welcome at the railway station by chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister, shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist

party of china, and lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

on hand were tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and officials of the r.s.v.n. and d.r.v.n. embassies here.

also present were li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, v.s. tolstikov, soviet ambassador to china, and s. sosorbaram, mongolian ambassador to china.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1973)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome nguyen thi binh, foreign minister of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and her party.

among the guests were tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and ngo thuyen, ambassador to china of the democratic republic of viet nam.

present were huang chen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, shen chien, leading member of a section of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

the banquet was filled with fraternal cordiality and friendship. guests and hosts clinked glasses to the great victories the vietnamese people won in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and to the constant growth and consolidation of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the chinese and vietnamese people.

CHINESE TRADE GROUP

Chinese Trade Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Italy and FRG

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 10, 1973)

a visiting group from the china council for the promotion of international trade led by the council's vice-chairman li hsi-fu, left here by air today on a visit to italy and the federal republic of germany at the invitation of the italian milan international fair and the hanover international fair of the federal republic of germany.

seeing the group off at the airport were hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade; albert toby tasel, economic counsellor of the f.r.g. embassy in peking; and paolo roberti and luca bertinetto, first secretaries of the italian embassy here.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese ECAFE Delegation Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 10, 1973)

the chinese delegation attending the 29th session of the economic commission for asia and the far east arrived here by plane yesterday evening. the delegation comprising 14 members is led by an chih-yuan, representative, and chi lung and liu chi-tsai, alternate representatives.

an chih-yuan issued a brief statement at kaneda airport expressing hearty thanks to the responsible members of the ecafe and the government of the host country and other friends for their welcome to the chinese delegation. he said that the chinese delegation wishes to make active contributions together with other delegations for the success of this ecafe session. he also paid sincere regards and respect to the japanese people.

among those present at the airport to welcome the chinese delegation were umeo kagei, director-general of the united nations bureau of the japanese foreign ministry, akira akakura, staff member of the china division of the asian affairs bureau of the japanese foreign ministry, chen chu, chinese ambassador to japan, and chen kun-wang and po jen, vice-chairmen of the tokyo association of chinese residents.

An Chih-yuan Calls on U Nyun

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 11, 1973)

an chih-yuan, representative of the chinese delegation attending the 29th session of the economic commission for asia and the far east, called on u nyun, executive secretary of the economic commission for asia and the far east, yesterday afternoon. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were: chi tung and liu chi-tsai, deputy representatives, and tien chin, alternate representative of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Editor-in-Chief of Yugoslav News Agency Leaves China for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 11, 1973)

teodor otic, editor-in-chief of the yugoslav news agency "taniug", ended his visit to china and left here for home today.

chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, and yu chan, vice-foreign minister, met with teodor otic on different occasions during his stay in peking. they had friendly conversations.

the yugoslav editor-in-chief visited industrial, farming, educational and medical units, irrigation facilities and a unit of the chinese people's liberation army and toured scenic spots in peking, linhsien county in honan province, changsha, shaoshan, hangchow, shanghai and kwangchow.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

PLA Energetically Trains New Cadres From Among Yi Nationality Fighters

- This is being done by Party organizations at various levels of the Liangshan Military Sub-District of Szechwan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 8, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA report from Chengtu, April 7, 1973) Since its establishment in 1952, the PLA Military Sub-District of Liangshan, Szechwan Province, has been paying great attention to the training of Yi nationality cadres, having regard to the presence of a great number of Yi nationality fighters in the area. Party organizations at various levels of the military sub-district have put the selection of Yi nationality cadres for training on the Party committee's agenda of important business and continuously analyzed conditions about the Yi nationality cadres of the relevant units and summed up in time experience in the training and education of Yi cadres, in order to speed up the cultivation and education process. At present, of the regiment- and battalion-level cadres in the military sub-district, Yi cadres account for 23.6 percent. Of the cadres of the people's armed force [militia] in nine hsien of the Liangshan Yi Nationality Autonomous Chou, Yi cadres represent one-third or more. Of such cadres, regiment- and battalion-level leadership ones account for 38 percent.

A certain regiment under the military sub-district now has Yi fighters accounting for over one-third of the total number. Of the No. 1 persons at the company level of the whole regiment, Yi nationality cadres make up over 63 percent.

The overwhelming majority of the Yi cadres of this military sub-district come from families of slaves in Liangshan district. In the slave society before liberation, they and their folks had a full share of the exploitation and suppression from the slave-owner class, leading a pathetic life of "one shackled like an ox or a horse and clad with nothing but his own skin and sheltered with nothing but the open sky." Every family has behind it a pathetic soul-stirring and tear-jerking story. Everyone has wrongs to be redressed. Every family and everyone has profound proletarian feelings for Chairman Mao.

To help one and all raise consciousness of class struggle and line struggle with the best possible speed, the Party organizations at various levels of the military sub-district constantly lead all to recall bitter class memories and national hatred and organize them to study books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works. They are made to understand the relations between individual liberation and the emancipation of the whole of mankind and to firmly foster the idea of serving the overwhelming majority.

Meanwhile, the Party organizations at various levels of the military sub-district select and send in a planned manner Yi cadres to study in cultural schools, military schools and political schools in Nanking, Wuhan, Changsha, Chengtu and other areas. In the past four years, the military sub-district successively selected and sent four groups of Yi cadres to the reading classes run by the upper levels for study. The large number of Yi cadres among the cadres were thus given an opportunity for study. Through these effective measures, the Yi cadres of this unit rapidly improved their cultural level, their military and political qualities and their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

In the past 20 years, the Party organizations at various levels of the Liangshan Military Sub-District have trained a large number of cadres of Yi nationality and other minority nationalities and strengthened the Party's cadres force. An effective boost is given to the build-up of the army units and the militia. Meanwhile, many Yi cadres are provided for the Liangshan district, with local Party and government development strengthened. At present, 833 are acting as leadership cadres at the hsien, ch'ü and commune (hsiang) levels.

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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Put Criticize-Revisionism and Rectify-Style First in Doing League Work

- Led by the Party organization, the General League Branch of Shuiyüan brigade, Yingk'ou hsien, organizes League members and other youths to read and study seriously and unfold revolutionary mass criticism, bringing about a lively and dynamic situation in League work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 8, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA report from Shenyang, April 7, 1973) Led by the Party organization, the General CYL Branch of Shuiyüan brigade of Shuiyüan commune, Yingk'ou hsien, Liaoning Province, has energetically organized League members and youths to read and study seriously works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and to penetratingly criticize the essence of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' revisionist line. Consciousness of class struggle and line struggle on the part of the broad masses of League members and youths is raised.

The General CYL Branch of Shuiyüan brigade puts such a matter of top importance as the criticism of revisionism and style rectification effort in the first place in doing League work, constantly asks the General Party Branch for instructions and reports to it on conditions about the organization of League members and youths to take part in the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style campaign, and consciously receives leadership from the Party. This makes for a lively and dynamic new situation in League work. Full play is given to the role of an effective helpmate to the Party.

In the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style campaign, the General League Branch of this brigade organizes League cadres and League members and youths to read and study seriously the three fundamental principles, "Promote Marxism and not revisionism; seek unity and not disunity; be open and aboveboard and refrain from conspiring and intriguing" put forward by Chairman Mao. They are made to penetratingly criticize the crime of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of vainly trying to fundamentally alter the Party's basic line and policy for the historical period of socialism, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism.

Many League cadres and League members on the one hand seriously read and study and lead in unfolding revolutionary mass criticism, and, on the other, take the initiative to tutor some commune members with a low cultural level in the study of works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao and helped them apply Marxist-Leninist standpoints, viewpoints and methods in analyzing and criticizing the essence of the revisionist line pushed by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. The General League Branch also organized League members and youths to go deep into the midst of various production teams and commune member families to preach and explain the criticize-revisionism and rectification of style campaign for the benefit of the old, weak, sick and disabled commune members and those female

members burdened with heavy household chores. The commune member masses of the whole brigade are enabled to participate generally in struggle and receive tempering and education in the struggle.

Having regard to the fact that the overwhelming majority of League members and youths born in the new society and raised under the red flag not having suffered hardships in the old society, the General League Branch of this brigade constantly organizes them to visit class education exhibition halls in the criticize-revisionism and rectification of style campaign.

Old poor peasants seized with bitter memories and deep hatred against the old society are invited over to give them reports recalling the bitter past in the light of the sweet present. They are also organized to make social investigations in spare time and visit poor and lower-middle peasants to ascertain the changes involving the poor and lower-middle peasants' political and economic positions before and after liberation and write the family history of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the village history of a production team on the basis of what an investigation yielded. Through these activities, League members and youths receive profound class education and socialist education. In the revolutionary mass criticism, many people apply a mass of facts acquired in social investigations to make a comparison between the new and old society. The shameless slanders of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type against the socialist system are effectively criticized.

In the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style campaign, the General League Branch of this brigade leads the League members and youths to study seriously Chairman Mao's brilliant works including "The Orientation of the Youth Movement," "Talks at the Chinese Communist Party National Propaganda Work Conference," etc., and organizes the rusticated young intellectuals to sum up what is reaped and understood in receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. They are also led to criticize vigorously towering crime of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of assailing and vilifying Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, vainly trying to wreck unity between young intellectuals and workers and peasants and seeking the conversion of the broad masses of youths into successors to the bourgeoisie.

Through revolutionary mass criticism, the League members and youths' political consciousness is further enhanced. The determination of young intellectuals from cities to strike root in the countryside to do revolution was further strengthened. In the past one year, the whole brigade had 34 youths admitted to the League and 5 League members to the Party. The youths of the whole brigade have formed into a backbone force in the three major revolutionary movements.

* * *

NEW PLA CADRES

Get A Firm Grip on New Cadres' Reading and Study Effort

- The Party committee of a certain division under the PLA Tsinan Command lead new cadres in applying the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method in the penetrating criticism of revisionism, the purge of the idealist spirit and the proper performance of work

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 8, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Tsinan, April 7, 1973) In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The training of a large number of new cadres is our fighting task," the Party committee of a certain division under the PLA Tsinan Command takes the cultivation of new cadres as an important task. New cadres are fervently helped to read and study, to take an active part in practical revolutionary struggle and to continuously raise their ideological and theoretical level and actual work ability.

In the process of cultivating new cadres, the Party committee of this division pays particular attention to taking a proper grip on their reading and study effort. From last year, simultaneously with a firm grasp of the on-the-job study effort of cadres, a reading class was held successively for 22 terms. A large number of new and old cadres were organized for a short period of away-from-the-job study. At present, the majority of new cadres in the whole division have gone through the "Communist Manifesto," "The State and Revolution," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "Anti-Dühring," "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and other works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's relevant works.

In organizing new cadres to read and study, the Party committee of the division energetically leads everyone to combine reading and study with the criticism of revisionism and the rectification of style and apply the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method in criticizing the reactionary essence of the revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and purging the idealist spirit and strengthening consciousness of the execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Through the study of the materialist theory of reflection and the criticism of idealist transcendentalism, several new cadres of the Party committee of the 2nd battalion of a certain regiment more consciously adhere to the mass line and doggedly carry out investigations and studies.

Battalion commander Ts'ao Yung-fang and political instructor Wang Kuang-yü successively stayed at a selected point with the 4th company on five occasions and helped the company solve problems that had remained unsolved for many years. This made for great progress in the company's various tasks. Last year, this company, given a military agricultural production assignment, encountered a big drought. Several new cadres breezily led the fighters in a struggle against the

drought. In the year of a big drought, they reaped a bumper grain harvest over a wide area to become a national advanced unit in military agricultural production.

In the process of cultivating new cadres, the Party committee of the division seriously organizes old cadres to carry out "passing on" activities to pass on our army's glorious traditions to the new cadres. The Party committee of the division forms regular military and political cadres teaching teams, with old cadres with war experience acting as teachers to impart to new cadres the fine traditions of our army's political work and drilling and fighting experiences. Last year, the division-level teaching team successively trained on a rotary basis 370-odd battalion, company and platoon level cadres. This plays an important role in raising these cadres' political level and military and technical skills.

Commander Hou Chü-liang of the recoilless guns company originally acted as assistant political instructor, and lacked experience in guiding military training. Through taking up studies with the teaching team, he very quickly improved his organizational and command ability. Back in the company, he led in the drilling of the company in line with our army's traditional drilling methods and followed the practice of officers and enlisted men teaching each other and enlisted men teaching one another. A boost is given to military training.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF WORKERS

Begin With Education in Current Situation, Grasp the Substance, Criticize Revisionism in Depth

- Workers of the Wuhu Metallurgical Works see clearly the prevailing excellent situation, call into play their revolutionary enthusiasm and strive for a greater contribution to the state

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 8, 1973)

(Dispatch from our own correspondent) Starting with education in the current situation, members of the Party committee of Wuhu Metallurgical Works have adopted various means for the penetrating criticism the reactionary fallacy of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i that maliciously vilifies the prevailing excellent situation. The broad masses of workers' consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution is raised considerably. A great impetus is given to the broad masses of workers' activism for socialist construction. A boost is provided for the consolidation and development of the excellent situation in revolution and construction.

Starting with education in the current situation, we must apply the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method to making a correct analysis of the current situation and criticize the counter-revolutionary fallacies of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. This is an important aspect of a penetrating effort of criticism of revisionism. In arousing the broad masses of cadres and workers to apply the Marxist viewpoint in analyzing the prevailing excellent situation, members of the Party committee of Wuhu Metallurgical Works make a point of guiding everyone toward a grip on the essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in making a penetrating criticism.

For instance, when the great achievements in our country's socialist construction are made a subject of discussion, much is made of the incomparable superiority of our socialist system, and the shameless slanders of the swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type against our socialist system are criticized. Through mass criticism, the broad masses of cadres and people not only have a clear idea of the current prevailing excellent situation but also clearly see the ultra-right essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. The consciousness of line struggle of the cadres and the masses is raised.

For the leading cadres to lead in speaking is an important link of a proper effort toward education in the current situation.

At the early stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution, Comrade Chang Chi-ch'ang, secretary of the Party committee, carried out the bourgeois reactionary line and was thus subjected to mass criticism. In an enlivening talk on the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution, he said in the light of his personal experience, "It is the great proletarian cultural

revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao that has saved me. The masses were entirely justified in criticizing me in the great cultural revolution. It is this kind of criticism that has helped me to rid my body of political dust and catch up with the pace of socialist progress. One vicious aim of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers effort to taint the excellent revolutionary situation is to negate the great victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and oppose Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line."

Under the inspiration of the leadership cadres, the cadres at various levels of the whole works went deep into the midst of work shifts, groups and workshops to call old workers forums, young workers forums, and various other kinds of forum and to join the masses in talking freely on the excellent situation and criticizing the slanders of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i against the excellent situation.

In the course of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, the Party committee of the works summed up and popularized in time the experience of the machine repairs workshop which aroused the masses to make use of after-work hours to widely organize social investigation activities. They checked with old workers seized with bitter memories and great hatred for their history of blood and tears, checked with the laboring people's families for their history of how they got liberated to stand on their own feet, and checked with this works and the neighboring rural people's communes for their history of development. Practice showed that social investigation was a good method for the conduct of class education and line education for the workers, especially the young ones, and a good means for the masses to educate themselves.

Through an investigation of this works, the worker masses saw more concretely the vivid fact of the meteoric growth of the works. In 1972, compared with 1965 before the great cultural revolution, total industrial output value showed an increase of 460 percent. The variety of products grew from one single item of electrolytic copper to over ten items including gold, silver, nickel, etc. The main product of electrolytic copper registered an increase of 326 percent compared with before the great cultural revolution.

Many workers said that in blackening and attacking the excellent situation in the revolution, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type were entirely speaking out for landlords and the bourgeoisie in a vain attempt to fundamentally alter the Party's basic line and policy for the whole historical period of socialism, subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism.

Through making social investigations, the broad masses of workers and cadres realize more deeply the superiority of the socialist system. By making use of their spare time, workers of the machine repairs workshop have successively looked into the tremendous changes before and after liberation involving eight production teams and 79 households near the factory. Large masses of living data have thoroughly exposed the slanderous lies of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i about the socialist system. The workers said, "Without making social investigations, we do not know how to count our blessings. Through making investigations and comparisons, we feel the 'honey tin' (socialism) much sweeter." Young workers in particular enthusiastically express the determination to bear firmly

in mind the hardships suffered by the predecessors without forgetting tear- and blood-marked hatred and to be Chairman Mao's good youths raised in the new society and make a new contribution toward socialist revolution and construction.

In the process of deep involvement in the criticism of revisionism and the rectification of style, the broad masses of the whole factory display ever increasing socialist activism, and are united as one from the uppermost level to the lowest. With revolutionary enthusiasm roused to ever increasing heights, good men and good deeds kept emerging. The broad masses sought short-comings in a big way and tap potentials in a big way and launched a comprehensive increase-production and economy campaign. At the end of March 15, the whole factory fulfilled the production task for the first quarter 16 days ahead of schedule. In two and a half months alone, electrolytic copper output exceeded by 4.4 percent the total annual production in 1965 before the great cultural revolution. The workers said, "We must fulfill the state plans with greater, quicker, better and more economical results to counter Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers' slanders against the excellent situation with practical action."

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Persevere in Carrying Out Education in the Basic Line of the Party on Young Workers

- The Party committee of the No. 3 Mine of Shihtsuishan Mining Administration Bureau organizes League members and other young people to grasp the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type for repeated and in-depth criticism

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 6, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Yinchuan, April 5, 1973) Taking criticize-revisionism and rectify-the-style-of-work as a guideline, the Party committee of the No. 3 Mine of Shihtsuishan No. 2 Mining Administration Bureau in Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region carries out education in the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism on the young workers, raises unremittingly their awareness of class struggle and line struggle and directs them to take firmly the red and expert road so that they could become an active and lively force in revolution as well as production and construction.

For the past several years, the No. 3 Mine of Shihtsuishan No.2 Mining Administration Bureau has continued to take on quite a number of young workers. At present, new young workers already account for half the total number of workers in the whole mine. Eighty percent of the workers in some excavation and tunnelling teams are young people. The Party committee of this mine attaches great importance to ideological and educational work for the young workers, with the No. 1 and No. 2 persons personally taking charge.

Each time a group of young workers join the mine, the Party committee of the mine would hold a study class for them and carry out education in the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism on them. The first lessons given by the old workers is a lesson on class struggle and line struggle, a talk in the change in the political and economic positions of coal miners in the new and the old societies, and remembering of hardships and counting blessings. They talk about the history of how this mining area has, during the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, developed from a small coal pit into a large and modernized mine. By means of such education, the young people are able to further recognize the protracted and complex character of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the historical period of socialism, raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle and take the red and expert road.

After the development of the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, the Party committee of the mine has further organized League members and young people to study the basic line of the Party with reference to reality and to carry out a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. Various League branches have all set up mass criticism and repudiation groups, organized League members and young people to grasp the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type for repeated and in-depth criticism, so that they may gain a profound line education from mass criticism and repudiation.

Some of the League branches have also organized League members and young people to carry out socialist investigation, and used lively and concrete facts to criticize the slanders and attacks by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type on Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the socialist system and achievements in socialist construction. By means of the repudiation of revisionism, the awareness of class struggle and line struggle of the League members is further enhanced. They declare that they would bear firmly in mind the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism, carry out work consciously in accordance with the teachings of Chairman Mao, and temper themselves into worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

In the course of educating the young people, the Party committee of the No. 3 Mine also pays attention to guiding conscientiously their reading and study and continues to deepen the comprehension of members of the basic line of the Party. There are a total of more than 80 League cadres of League branch committees upward in this mine, and most of them are tunnelling workers in the frontline of production. For the sake of strengthening their training, the Party committee of the mine has helped the League committee of the mine to draw up a study target, and set up a system of one day of collective study a month.

Last year, they also held two study classes for secretaries of League branches, organized them to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism" and raised their consciousness of linking up the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work with reading and study.

Three League members including Yang Feng-liang, a member of the propaganda committee of the League branch of the No. 1 excavation team, have on their own initiative organized a spare-time study group in the hostel, read in succession such works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao as the "Communist Manifesto," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "The State and Revolution," "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," and deepened their comprehension of the basic line of the Party for the historical period of socialism. In the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, Yang Feng-liang alone wrote more than 50 mass criticism and repudiation articles criticizing vigorously the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, which had a strong effect on the League members and young people in the mind. The Party committee of the mine at once summed up the experience, helped the League committee of the mine to call reading experience exchange meetings and discussion meetings, introduced extensively the experience of this group throughout the mine and pushed forward study activities for the young workers. At present, the 16 League branches of this mind have already organized more than 20 young people spare-time study groups.

In the course of carrying out education in the basic line of the Party on the young people, the Party committee of the No. 3 Mine has given publicity in time to advanced young people who have made prominent achievements in integrating with the workers and peasants and whose performance is outstanding.

League member Niu Shih-chieh, a young worker of the No. 3 excavation team was a high school graduate who joined the mine in December 1969. Emulating consciously the fine qualities of the old workers, he was not afraid to maintain principle and struggle against various wrong ideas. He diligently remolded his world outlook and placed the interests of the people in the fore. Once, in a battle for coal, he gloriously paid with his own life. The Party committee publicized his advanced deed, and conferred on him posthumously the honorary title of "Model League Member."

League member Ch'en Jui-hsiang, a worker belonging to a rapid tunnelling team in a key point of the No. 3 coal lane conscientiously linked up his work with the fundamental task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, made the mine his home, worked solidly for the revolution and was cited many times by the Party committee.

In the past several years, because of the timely publicity given to such advanced young people by the Party committee of the No. 3 Mine, examples have been set up for the broad masses of League members and young people which enabled their activism to read and study and energetically remold their world outlook in the three great revolutionary movements with reference to reality to become higher and higher, and effectively strengthened their consciousness of implementing the basic line of the Party.

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RE-EDUCATION OF RUSTICATED YOUTH

Teach the Younger Generation Through Actual Struggle

- By conscientiously carrying out re-education work well, the CCP Shunch'ang hsien committee enables the broad masses of educated young people nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought to grow up vigorously

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 8, 1973)

By taking the line as the key link and conscientiously carrying out re-education work well on the educated young people, the CCP Shunch'ang hsien committee in Fukien Province has enabled the broad masses of educated young people nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought to grow up vigorously.

In the past several years, of the 5,000-plus educated young people sent by the hsien to the countryside, some 863 have already joined the CCP and CYL organizations, 394 were elected to leading bodies at various levels, and 1,157 were recommended for such work as study tutors, accountants, storekeepers, workpoint recorders, school teachers and barefoot doctors. They are actively bringing their parts into play in the building of a socialist new countryside.

The CCP Shunch'ang hsien committee has put re-education work for the educated young people on the agenda of the hsien Party committee, and held each year study sessions at least two times, with the "squad members" of the hsien Party committee grasping this work on their own initiative. Each year, three to four work conferences would be called in the hsien for the educated young people who settled down in the countryside, to sum up achievements and exchange experiences. At the same time, by improving and strengthening the organizational structure for re-educating the educated young people, various communes and production brigades would assign a permanent Party committee member or Party branch committee member to take concrete charge of re-education work for the educated young people.

The production brigades have also a cadre sent down to the lower level to assist them. The hsien Party committee has also fixed Yangk'ou commune and six other production brigades including Taowu production brigade and Laipu production brigade as points, and created experiences at the points for popularization on the surface, so as to push forward the development of re-education work for educated young people in the whole hsien.

When the educated young people first arrived at the countryside, their revolutionary ardor was very high. However, at the beginning some of them were not accustomed to the countryside, and they suffered relapses in their thinking. Under this condition, the basic level cadres temporarily lacked confidence in carrying out re-education work properly on them. The hsien Party committee called in time a special meeting, studied the relevant teachings of Chairman Mao together with the basic level cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants, and enabled everybody to understand that the overwhelming majority of educated young people were good or comparatively good. Regarding the young people who

suffered relapses in their thinking, as long as we could strengthen ideological education work on them, they would certainly be able to temper themselves more strongly in the vast countryside. After the raising of ideological understanding, the broad masses of cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants grasped firmly to the training and education of the young people, patiently helped them politically, instructed them carefully in production, and looked after their livelihood enthusiastically.

Once, four educated young people from the Kueihsi production brigade lost their way while digging for bamboo shoots in the mountain, and had still not returned after dark. The deputy secretary of the Party branch of the production brigade, leading more than 30 commune members of both sexes, holding torches and beating gongs and drums went to look for them in the mountains. They eventually found them deep in the mountains and brought them back to the production brigade. The poor and lower-middle peasants gave them ginger soup and prepared a hot meal for them. This incident deeply instructed the educated young people and enabled them to strengthen further their determination to accept re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

In the light of the special character that the broad masses of educated young people were born in the new society and grew up under the red flag and their concept of class struggle was vague, Party organizations at various levels in Shunch'ang hsien have conscientiously organized them to study the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and emphasized carrying out education in the main course of class struggle on them so that they might understand the sufferings of working people in the former society, realize that the happy existence of the present is not easy to come by, and consciously shift their stand to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

For the sake of training the younger generation through actual struggle, Party organizations at various levels in the hsien boldly push the young people into the storm center of the class struggles, and organize them to take part in such political movements as "one-strike, three-oppose," and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work.

The hsien Party committee has also sent the educated young people to lead the attack and play the part of vanguards in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and in scientific farming. In the spring of 1970, the hsien encountered a "late cold spell" of an intensity unprecedented in history, three batches of seedlings for the hsien were spoiled, and spring planting and production were seriously threatened. At this critical juncture, the hsien Party committee organized more than 1,000 educated young people to study and popularize the advanced technique of "high-speed cultivation of seedlings with steam." With the support of the poor and lower-middle peasants, they battled valiantly night and day, triumphed eventually over the low temperature, solved the problem of seedling shortage for spring planting, and enabled a bumper harvest with a 30 percent increase in yield to be scored in the year of the big disaster. The educated young people moreover also tempered their revolutionary will and improved their ability through the struggle.

After several years of tempering, many of the educated young people sent by the hsien to the countryside have already been initially trained into workers with both socialist consciousness and culture. By means of practice, 20 educated young people in Anchiang production brigade have become a task force in scientific experiment. They have created the high record of an average per-mow yield of 1,761 catties of rice in the mountain area.

Liao Jung, an educated young woman with Taowu production brigade, has established the thought of taking roots in the countryside. In accordance with the need of the poor and lower-middle peasants, she actively learned medical knowledge. From a person who understood nothing about medicine, she has become a "barefoot doctor" who is able not only to treat common diseases, but also to handle difficult cases. She has used a new acupunctural method to treat successfully a poor peasant suffering from partial paralysis of the body.

Hua Chieh, an educated young woman staying in Lofang production brigade, went voluntarily to a remote mountain village and founded a primary school with only one yuan in cash. She has been acclaimed a good teacher of the mountain village.

For the past three years and more, educated young people sent by the hsien to the countryside, working alongside with the poor and lower-middle peasants, have in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, tamed mountains and harnassed rivers, carried out basic farm construction and increased the irrigated area by more than 45,000 mow. They have transformed more than 3,000 mountain ridges and built a total of 100,000 mow of farmland. In 1972, total grain production in the whole hsien showed an increase of 52 percent over 1968. The income of the commune members also increased year by year.

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SCIENCE

Achievements of Shanghai University Laboratory

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 12, 1973)

the light sources laboratory of futan university here has set up china's first light sources specialty and installed a production line to combine scientific research with teaching and production. this is one of the many results achieved by the university during the current revolution in education.

the laboratory has accumulated rich experience and voluminous data. it has set up a laser specialty in order to speed up the training of technical personnel. the laboratory, therefore, was able to supply the new light sources specialty with teachers, curricula and compile major textbooks, including "principle and design of light sources", "cathode electronics", "optical measurements", "electrical engineering fundamentals and light source power supply".

care had been taken to overcome the divorce between researchers and teachers as was common in the past, so that research and teaching promote each other. several teachers took part in studying and making high-power gas discharge lamps and the results served as the basis for them to compile teaching material on gas discharge light sources. researchers also do some teaching. such practice helps train teachers who combine theory with reality.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the laboratory trial-produced 13 kinds of new-type light sources, including those for under water photography and sunlight lamps.

members of the laboratory often visit production departments or users of their products to canvass their opinions. they also take part in technical innovations at such plants, while receiving re-education by workers. they have established contacts with more than 30 plants as well as many users in the industrial, transport, medical, cultural and art fields.

the laboratory wanted to improve film projection. it sent people to the plant reducing film equipment and they joined the workers in technical innovations. at the same time, they studied with users on creating new light sources for projectors. an improved light source was produced in two months.

any good result in research is immediately tried and popularized among the workers. after they manufactured a light source for locomotives, they sent people to try

it on a running locomotive. some researchers went to sea with a fishing vessel to try a new source of light. the popularization and testing of new light sources is also training during which the members of the laboratory learn the working people's advanced thinking and fine qualities.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Southwest China Minority People Become Army Cadres

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Apr. 12, 1973)

former slaves of yi nationality are now leading cadres of the sub-division command of the chinese people's liberation army in the liangshan yi autonomous chou in southwest china's szechwan province.

the yi people groaned under cruel exploitation and oppression due to reactionary rule before liberation. most of them were owned by the slave-owners. not a single literate could be found among the slaves.

today, 23.6 per cent of the leading battalion and regiment cadres of the command and over 63 per cent of the company cadres of a regiment under the command are of yi nationality. the autonomous chou embraces nine counties. cadres of the yi people account for over one-third of the battalion and regiment cadres in the counties' militia departments.

most of the yi army cadres were born in slave families. they have profound proletarian feelings for the chinese communist party and new china.

the party organizations at all levels in the command organized them to recall the misery suffered by the working people before liberation, and led them in studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. this raised their class consciousness rapidly. they made up their mind to work for the majority people.

the party organizations made great efforts in raising their educational level and then sent them in groups to study in military schools or in political schools.

during the past two decades, a number of yi cadres retired from the army and are now working in local governments at all levels in the autonomous chou.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS

Art Troupe of South China Islanders

(NCNA-English Nanning, Apr. 12, 1973)

a 34-member art troupe of young fishermen, peasants, livestock breeders, tractor drivers and village teachers has brought music and drama to the 2,000 islanders on wanwei off south china coast.

set up in 1968, this amateur troupe has composed over 90 songs, dances and short dramas and staged them in the evenings, during work breaks, and on holidays. a documentary film was made of their song and dance item "peasant mother loves the army", which won warm acclaim at the stage festival of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region for its lively description of life on the island.

wanwei island has a population of ching, chuang and han nationalities. in the old days the rule of fishery despots and landlords and the barrenness of the land had driven one-fourth of the families away in the face of famine. today the wanwei production brigade has wrested 270 hectares of farmland from the sea and built a sea dyke to connect the island with the mainland. fresh water irrigates its fields. some 230 hectares of forest belts protect the villages and farms from wind and sand. the 1972 grain output was twice the figure in 1965, prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution, and 12 times the pre-liberation amount. with a fishing fleet of 98 motor boats and junks, the brigade doubled its 1965 fishery output in 1972, reaching ten times the pre-liberation record.

wanwei decided to organise its own art troupe during the cultural revolution. this amateur art troupe is also a shock force in battling against nature and includes militia members guarding the coastline. its deputy leader is the company commander of the women's militia on the island.

active in class struggle and production, the amateur artists draw on the creative labour and struggles of the masses and in turn encourage the masses by their art.

in fighting the sea to create new farmland, the islanders rowed 15 kilometres to bring back the large quantity of stone needed from distant hills and dug earth from the sea to provide the earth work. 72-year-old huang chen-tsai led his sons and grandsons in taking part in the gigantic project. his story was written up into a short drama and presented at the worksite. the performance inspired many people and the tempo of construction became faster. when seastorms attacked

the half completed dyke, the amateur artists jumped into the fierce torrent and linked arms with other builders. they braved the pounding waves with their bodies. when the dyke was finished, the art troupe was one of the units cited for an outstanding performance both in labour and in art.

"the island detachment of women", a song and dance item by the art troupe, depicts the growth of wanwei's women militia in production work and military training. the composers interviewed all the militia heroes on the island. a veteran militia woman of ching nationality living near the coast who organises her family of nine into a "sentry home", told the young artists how the family had suffered in the old society. the story was woven into their dance. after rehearsals, the young artists, with the veterans' words ringing in their mind, replaced the wooden prop guns with real guns and went on night patrol.

this art troupe has become the pride of the islanders. a ching girl was timid at first to perform in public. old fishermen heard of this and drew a sharp contrast of the past of the ching people and their present life. this encouraged her to study and practice hard to help build socialism. the girl has become a promising singer.

the troupe needed a batch of wooden guns. some one suggested that they buy them. a former poor peasant heard of this and immediately brought them wood and sail-cloth and made the guns for them. when he handed these over to the young people, he urged them to "build up the habit of treasuring every penny for the collective". after this, the art troupe has made it a motto to practice economy and thrift. they have learned to make simple instruments and props themselves, and written this incident into a play.

SPRING SOWING

Spring Wheat Sowing Completed in Famous Northwest China Irrigated Area

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Apr. 12, 1973)

spring wheat sowing has been completed on 86,000 hertares of land in the area of the ningsia hui autonomous region, northwest china, irrigated by the yellow river. about 90 per cent of the seed sown was of fast-ripening high-yield strains selected or evolved by the people's communes in recent years. basic manure was applied and most of the seed was sown by tractor-drawn seeders.

spring wheat accounts for one-third of the farmland in this irrigated area which covers 11 counties and municipalities.

the irrigation system which serves an area 300 kilometres from north to south and 50 kilometres from east to west dates back to the chin dynasty over 2,000 years ago. but salinization due to long neglect of drainage by the reactionary rulers before liberation reduced large tracts of farms to wasteland.

the hui and han peasants received state assistance after liberation in 1949 and repaired the old system. they dug more than 1,000 kilometres of drainage canals and ditches and built 179 electric pumping stations to ensure adequate irrigation for the area. both the spring wheat acreage and the total cultivated area have more than doubled since liberation. spring wheat per hectare yield reached 2.85 tons despite damage by frost and strong winds last year. this is about four times the pre-liberation figure.

scientific farming is being popularized throughout the area. the people's communes and their production brigades in chingtunghsia and six other counties have set up 2,500 scientific experimental groups which run more than 13,000 hectares of experimental plots and seed farms.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra Gives Premiere in Peking

(NCNA-English . Peking, Apr. 11, 1973)

the vienna philharmonic orchestra of austria gave its first concert here this evening.

the 139-member orchestra arrived in peking by air at noon today on a performance tour of china on invitation.

in his message on the orchestra's first visit to china, president of the orchestra professor wilhelm huebner said: "we hope that the bonds of friendship resulting from our first concerts in peking will be strengthened and multiplied in the future."

under the baton of claudio abbado, the orchestra tonight presented a fine and harmonic rendition of mozart's symphony no. 41 in c major k 551 "jupiter" and beethoven's symphony no. 3 in e flat major op. 55 "eroica". the austrian musicians delighted the audience with the unique viennese style of making music and were warmly applauded.

founded in 1842, the vienna orchestra is one of the oldest orchestras in europe. the orchestra has chiefly devoted to austrian and german classics and austrian folk music.

on their arrival in peking today, the austrian musicians were given a warm welcome at the airport by leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations, as well as peking musicians, including lin lin, liu hsi-lin, wang liang-chih, li teh-lun and yin cheng-chung. austrian ambassador to china hans thalberg and mrs. thalberg were present.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Sir George Godber of Britain Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1973)

sir george godber, chief medical officer of the department of health and social security of britain, left here today to tour southern china before going home.

during his stay in peking, sir george godber visited medical institutions and gave talks on british health work to chinese medical circles in peking.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Premier Chou En-lai Gives Grand Banquet to Warmly Welcome Samdech and Madame Sihanouk from Cambodian Liberated Zone

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1973)

premier chou en-lai gave a grand banquet at the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk who have come to peking from the liberated zone of cambodia.

attending the banquet were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c.; ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. sarin chhak and madame sarin chhak, chan youran, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, huot sambath, chea san, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, and thiounn prasith; vice-minister van piny and madame van piny; prince norodom yuvaneath and madame yuvaneath; princess norodom roeungsy and her husband; princess norodom keth kanya; madame pemme peang; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and madame toch kham doeun; and cambodian ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam sien an and madame sien an.

present at the banquet were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central

committee; li hsien-nien, vice-premier; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; wang tung-hsing, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wang hung-wen, hua kuo-feng and teng ying-chao, members of the c.p.c. central committee; hsu hsiang-chien and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; li fu-chun, nieh jung-chen and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premiers; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

the banquet hall was hung with a huge portrait of samdech sihanouk and a huge portrait of chairman mao, flanked by the national flags of the kingdom of cambodia and china.

an ovation erupted when samdech and madame sihanouk, samdech and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests entered the hall in the company of chinese leaders.

premier chou en-lai and samdech sihanouk made heart-warming speeches (full text released separately) and drew enthusiastic applause. the orchestra played the national anthems of the kingdom of cambodia and china at the end of their speeches respectively.

the chinese comrades and friends from other countries present at the banquet warmly congratulated samdech and madame sihanouk on the great success of their inspection of the cambodian liberated zone and warmly congratulated the cambodian people on the great victories in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the orchestra played songs composed by samdech sihanouk including "thanks, the ho chi minh trail", "remembrance of china", "song of the militant friendship between cambodia and viet nam", "ode to the lao people" and "song of cambodia-korea friendship", and other cambodian and chinese tunes.

among the guests at the banquet were:

kim gyong ryon, minister of finance, and pang tae ryul, vice-minister of foreign trade, of the democratic people's republic of korea;

reis malile, vice-foreign minister of albania;

mark c. chona and lishomwa m. lishomwa, special assistants to the president of the republic of zambia;

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china;

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam here;

hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china and madame hyun jun keuk; and

diplomatic envoys of other countries to china.

attending the banquet were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chi fang, hu yu-chih, lin chiao-chih and lo shu-chang;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, peking news organizations, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-cambodia friendship people's commune chiao kuan-hua, han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, ho ying, li chiang, han tsung-cheng, shen chien, yin cheng-chen, yu sang, yen chun, kuo lu, li ching-chuan, ti fu-tsai, wu ching-tung, ting kuo-yu, hsieh ching-yi, lin chia-mei, huang chieh, yu li-chun, wang hai-jung, hsu han-ping, chao lan-hsiang, lu ying, teng kang, tai cheng-yuan, wang shou-hsiang, yang teh-chung, ma jen-hui, wang yeh-chiu, yang chi and lu yi; and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling; and

leading members of various general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison hsiao ching-kuang, chang tsai-chien, tien wei-hsin, chang ling-pin, su chen-hua, hsuen shao-ching, chang ta-chih, yao kuo-min, chen shih-chu, chou shih-chung, liu hsien-chuan, teng hai-ching and yang chun-sheng.

prior to the banquet, guests and hosts saw an exhibition of photographs recording samdech and madame sihanouk's historic trip to the liberated zone of cambodia. samdech and madame sihanouk explained things to premier chou en-lai and other chinese leaders as they went along. under the heading "warm congratulations on the great success of samdech sihanouk's inspection of the liberated zone of cambodia", about 150 20-inch photos were on show. a picture shows minister of information and propaganda hu nim paying tribute to the head of state on the cambodia-viet nam border on behalf of the interior part of the r.g.n.u.c. and greeting the samdech on the cambodian soil on behalf of the people. there are photos of the cordial meetings of samdech sihanouk with khieu samphan, deputy prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c. and commander-in-chief of the people's armed forces of

national liberation, son sen, chief of general staff of the p.a.f.n.l., hou yuon, minister of interior, communal reforms and cooperatives, and others. other photos record the first meeting of ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. in the liberated zone presided over by the head of state and the grand rally in koulen mountain celebrating the third anniversary of the founding of the n.u.f.c. and the p.a.f.n.l. a group photo of samdech and madame sihanouk and ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. at angkor wat is also on display.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1973)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's speech at the banquet he gave this evening in honour of samdech norodom sihanouk upon his arrival in peking after inspecting the liberated zone of cambodia.

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme sihanouk,

respected samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme penn nouth,

respected special envoy ieng sary,

distinguished guests from cambodia,

friends and comrades,

this evening, we are most glad to warmly welcome, together with you all, the head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk and mme sihanouk, who, accompanied by special envoy ieng sary, have successfully concluded their inspection of the liberated zone of cambodia and arrived in peking. on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and the chinese government and people, i wish to extend our warm congratulations and cordial regards to samdech norodom sihanouk and mme sihanouk and to special envoy ieng sary.

samdech sihanouk is an outstanding patriot of cambodia. three years ago, at the juncture when the existence of the cambodian nation was in peril, samdech sihanouk issued his solemn five-point declaration, calling on the khmer people to rise and resist the u.s. aggressors and punish the traitorous lon nol clique. in the

three years since then, samdech sihanouk has shouldered weighty responsibilities and made remarkable contributions to the cambodian people's great cause of fighting for national salvation. this time, samdech and mme sihanouk, disregarding their personal safety and the hardships of a long trek, went to the liberated zone of cambodia for inspection, where they shared weal and woe with the patriotic armed forces and people fighting at the front. this noble patriotism and dauntless heroism deserve our emulation and admiration.

in the course of the recent inspection, samdech sihanouk had cordial meetings and made extensive contacts with leaders of the n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c. in the interior and the representatives of units of the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia and people of all strata in the liberated zone, witnessed the flourishing life in the liberated zone and learned on the spot about the excellent situation prevailing on the war and production fronts. wherever they went, samdech and mme sihanouk were warmly welcomed by the broad masses of the armed forces and people in the liberated zone. what is particularly significant is that samdech sihanouk triumphantly celebrated together with the patriotic armed forces and people in the liberated zone the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the national united front and the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia at the glorious angkor area -- the symbol of the khmer nation.

after a parting of three years, samdech sihanouk again set foot on the soil of his beloved motherland. this is a great victory for the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. it has greatly inspired the fighting will of the armed forces and people in the liberated zone and further strengthened the close ties between the state leaders and the broad masses of the people of cambodia. facts have once again eloquently proved that samdech sihanouk is the head of state beloved and supported by the cambodian people, that the n.u.f.c. is the representative of their fundamental interests and that the r.g.n.u.c. is the sole legal government of cambodia linked with the people by ties of flesh and blood. samdech sihanouk's trip to the liberated zone will doubtlessly further enhance the high international prestige of the n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c.

under the wise leadership of the n.u.f.c. with head of state samdech sihanouk as its chairman, the patriotic cambodian armed forces and people, fighting dauntlessly in common hatred against the enemy, have wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives and liberated more than 90 per cent of the territory and more than 80 per cent of the population. the people's armed forces of national liberation of cambodia have grown ever stronger through fighting and won constant new victories. under the heavy blows of the patriotic cambodian armed

forces and people, the traitorous lon nol clique is encircled ring upon ring by the people's armed forces and the broad masses of the people, and bottled up in the isolated city of phnom penh and thrown into constant panic. the days of the traitorous lon nol clique are definitely numbered no matter what methods u.s. imperialism may use to transfuse blood into and bolster it. it can be said with certainty that samdech sihanouk's trip to the liberated zone will further push forward the victorious development of the situation in cambodia and hasten the total collapse of the traitorous lon nol clique. the chinese people warmly acclaim the great success of samdech sihanouk's trip to the liberated zone and warmly hail the great victories of the cambodian armed forces and people.

friends and comrades,

at present, the situation in indochina is developing forward triumphantly and, through the joint efforts of the three indochinese peoples and the people of the whole world, some important provisions of the paris agreement have been implemented and the united states and other foreign countries have finally withdrawn their ground forces from viet nam. however, supported by the united states, the saigon authorities are still constantly placing obstacles in the way of the implementation of the paris agreement. it must also be pointed out that the united states has to date failed to stop its aggression and intervention in cambodia but has continued to dispatch large numbers of airplanes, including b-52s, to carry out wanton bombing in cambodia and support the traitorous lon nol clique which has already become a political mummy, thus seriously contravening the related stipulations of the paris agreement and its own promise at the paris international conference to respect the independence, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and neutrality of cambodia. we strongly condemn these unjustifiable acts of aggression.

it is common knowledge that the way to settle the cambodian question has always been crystal clear. of late, samdech sihanouk pointed out explicitly: "the problem of peace in cambodia is not difficult to solve. if the united states of america agrees to stop interference in the affairs of the khmers, cambodia will very quickly recover its traditional peace". the chinese government and people resolutely support this just stand. the u.s. government must immediately stop its bombing as well as all other acts of aggression and interference against cambodia and leave the cambodian people to settle their own problems free from outside interference.

the chinese people and the cambodian people are of the same family. our two peoples have always supported and encouraged each other. it is our bounden internationalist

duty to support the cambodian people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. as before, the chinese people will always stand on the side of the cambodian people and firmly support their just struggle till complete victory is won.

now, i propose a toast

to the great victory of the inspection of the liberated zone by the cambodian head of state samdech sihanouk and mme sihanouk,

to the great victories of the cambodian patriotic armed forces and people,

to the militant unity and great friendship of the peoples of china and cambodia,

to the militant unity and great friendship of the peoples of the three indochinese states,

to the health and long life of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme sihanouk,

to the health of samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and mme penn nouth,

to the health of special envoy ieng sary,

to the health of ambassador ngo thuyen and charge d'affaires a.i. tran binh,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Samdech Sihanouk's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1973)

following is the full text of the speech by samdech norodom sihanouk at the banquet given in his honour by premier chou en-lai here this evening:

respected and beloved your excellency mr. premier of the people's republic of china,

respected madame teng ying-chao,

respected your excellencies marshal yeh chien-ying,

respected your excellencies messrs. and mesdames chinese leaders,

dear brothers and sisters from china, viet nam, korea and laos,

respected your excellencies messrs. and mesdames of the diplomatic corps,

dear friends,

beloved countrymen,

although it is my supreme happiness to have returned to my country and my beloved people, my emotion and joy are profound to return to the glorious people's republic of china whom i cherish and will cherish all my life for i will never forget what her illustrious and venerated chairman -- chairman mao, her heroic people, her party and her government have done and are doing for our national resistance and for myself.

a khmer proverb says: "you cannot know exactly who is your true friend and who is your false friend. a true friend will never abandon you when a great misfortune befalls you."

since the coup d'etat of the phnom penh traitors, who on march 18, 1970 delivered the independent and non-aligned cambodia to u.s. imperialism to be made a neo-colony, the people's republic of china has never ceased to support with all her efforts the people and the royal government of khmer and to give our national resistance (n.u.f.c. and p.a.f.n.l.c.) multiformed and immense aids which have played, along with the heroism of our people, a decisive role in the ascent of our country toward complete independence which was lost due to the arch-criminal lon nol's clique.

respected and beloved your excellency mr. premier,

during my sojourn of one month, that is to say in last march, in the very vast liberated zone of kampuchea, i often heard the leaders of the interior resistance, the people, the buddhist monks and the combatants, members of our people's armed forces of national liberation, recall the inestimable contributions of the china of chairman mao to the rehabilitation of our country, victim of imperialism, neo-colonialism and belligerency of president nixon's america, but today 90 per cent liberated. all of them also stressed to me the extremely important part that yourself, mr. premier, played toward the brilliant successes of our struggle for national liberation. all of them asked me to convey to you, upon my arrival in peking, the fervent tribute of their admiration, their

affection and their gratitude which are immense and eternal.

respected and beloved your excellency mr. premier,

allow me to associate myself fully, with all my heart, with the tribute paid to you by my compatriots and comrades-in-arms of the interior resistance.

allow me also to express my sincerest gratitude to your excellency who, together with his excellency mr. prime minister pham van dong and his excellency general vo nguyen giap of the democratic republic of viet nam, so powerfully and fraternally helped me to realize my dearest wish of returning to my beloved and respected motherland and of then giving to the world incontestable proofs of the reality, the unity and the autonomy of the khmer resistance.

today, i can say that my wish has been realized beyond my hopes. let me explain as follows:

my enemies, in the so-called "free" world and in phnom penh, have asserted everywhere that the resistance fighters in the interior, who are called "red khmers", are using the name of norodom sihanouk simply "to create for themselves a legitimacy" to counter the "legality" of lon nol's "government" and thus to avoid being simple rebels to this "government". these enemies then predict that i will remain an exile all my life and that in no case will the "red khmers" permit me to enter cambodia again.

nevertheless, by these "red khmers", and not those of minor importance, i was welcomed in the most cordial, most fraternal and most enthusiastic fashion upon my arrival at the khmer frontier. and from the frontier to the temple of angkor wat, symbol of the everlastingness and indestructible grandeur of the khmer nation, all the members of the interior resistance never ceased to surround me with the most touching affection and to insist that i should return to the country next year and spend several weeks among them. i think nothing can better describe my exact position in relation to the interior resistance and consequently my position among the khmer people than mr. khieu samphan's official speech made before 10,000 members of the u.n.f.c. and the p.a.f.n.l.c. at a grand rally on march 23, 1973 in the sacred koulen mountain near angkor, in which this no. 1 leader of the interior resistance said: "today, the people of kampuchea of all social strata and we ourselves, ministers of the r.g.n.u.c., cadres of all levels and combatants of the n.u.f.c. and the p.a.f.n.l.c., feel unparalleled satisfaction and joy as well as incomparable pride in celebrating the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the n.u.f.c. and the p.a.f.n.l.c.
together with samdech and his wife on the liberated soil of cambodia. for the last three years, samdech and his

wife had to live abroad, separated from all of us, to accomplish a fighting mission on the international plane against american imperialism and the traitors lon nol, sirik matak, son ngoc thanh, in tam and their gang, who carried out the coup d'etat of march 18, 1970, subverted the independent, peaceful and neutral cambodia and ravaged her in the most savage and barbarous manner. during these three years, we have always intensely missed samdech head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia.... we have constantly followed with extreme pride samdech's activities on the international plane. and today, we are reunited with samdech and his wife on the soil of our beloved kampuchea, our hearts overflowing with sentiments of respect and affection for samdech head of state, symbol of the great national solidarity. our celebration today of the 3rd anniversary of the founding of the n.u.f.c. and the p.a.f.n.l.c. together with samdech head of state and his wife on the liberated soil of our motherland is another great victory of our nation and people against u.s. imperialism and its valets who entertain the black design of eliminating samdech and his wife from cambodia once and for all... our p.a.f.n.l.c., our nation and our people are resolved to fight under the leadership of the n.u.f.c. with samdech head of state as its chairman, for the independence, neutrality, peace, freedom and territorial integrity in conformity with samdech's five-point declaration of march 23, 1970."

mr. khieu samphan added:

"respected and beloved samdech,

"respected mme princess,

"you are going to leave us very soon. you will return to your mission of serving the cause of our common struggle on the international plane. our regrets are immense that we can be with you only for a very short time. although you must live apart from us for a new period, samdech, you will remain the symbol of the unity and immense solidarity of the khmer nation in the struggle against u.s. imperialism and the band of traitors. we express our confidence of seeing samdech and his wife again every year and being able to keep them among us for a longer time. and when our common struggle wins final victory, samdech and the princess and we ourselves will be reunited for ever.... may samdech win constant victories in his patriotic mission exclamation"

the position of the interior resistance and of the khmer people is thus definite, clear and unequivocal.

but in this regard we must not think that the propaganda of u.s. imperialism, of the so-called "free" world and of the lon nol gang is disarmed.

to this hour, that propaganda is continuing to throw doubt on the reality of my sojourn in cambodia, the existence of the three people's heroes, khieu samphan, hou yuon and hu nim, and the autonomy and unity of the khmer resistance.

if the photos i have the honour to exhibit in this magnificent and prestigious hall fail to convince the press and the observers of the so-called "free" world, i hope that the very long film which they will see tomorrow afternoon in its rough form, that is to say, neither trimmed nor processed, will finally convince them.

the whole question of self-love and personal ambition apart, allow me, in the name of the whole khmer people who, in the face of the most intensive u.s. air aggression in history, are bleeding not only for defending their own cause but also for contributing to the salvation of the third world menaced by the same imperialism -- allow me to protest solemnly against the injustices inadmissible to us coming from the so-called "free" world.

this world pretends that norodom sihanouk is a simple exile and will not be a head of state.

for this world, lon nol is an authentic "head of state" because he survives only by the grace of u.s.a. and because he only controls 10 per cent of cambodia. i, for my part, cannot be a true head of state because i have been voted by plebiscite by the whole interior resistance, because i have proved that i am not an exile and because the territory on which i have recently set my foot covers 90 per cent of cambodia exclamation

such unjust and illogical discrimination would only be annoying if it does not complicate and greatly retard the solution of the cambodian problem. as it has to do with the occurrence of a terrible and extremely sorrowful war, such discrimination becomes tragic for it strongly serves to prolong this hideous war and in consequence the indescribable sufferings of the khmer people.

respected your excellencies, gentlemen, ladies and misses,

over the past few months, many so-called "peace-loving" countries have sought to impose a "ceasefire" on cambodia.

but in order to arrive at this objective, they have practised a so-called "ostrich policy", that is to say a policy of not daring to look the reality of things in the face and of proposing to my country unrealistic and therefore unrealizable solutions.

alas, these countries lend a too compliant or too credulous ear to the "songs of the washington sirens"

which assert that "the democratic republic of viet nam is responsible for the continuation of the war in cambodia."

but the fact is totally otherwise: it is the nixon government and it alone that is responsible.

today more than ever, i am qualified to denounce the odious duplicity of u.s. imperialism. i traversed the ho chi minh trail from one end to the other. i lived one month in the interior of cambodia. during my sojourn in the country, i travelled more than 1,000 kilometres, in places alleged to be "north vietnamese" sanctuaries.

i assure you that the democratic republic of viet nam scrupulously and rigorously respects all the obligations freely undertaken in the framework of the paris agreement of january 27, 1973 and has absolutely no part in the present war in cambodia. i wish to point out solemnly that the khmer people's armed forces of national liberation, of which mr. khieu samphan is the commander-in-chief, are fighting absolutely alone, without the aid of the south viet nam national front for liberation or north vietnamese troops, against lon nol's army, nguyen van thieu's army and u.s. air force.

besides, since january 27, 1973 the p.a.f.n.l.c. have no longer received military aid from their great friends, because the democratic republic of viet nam, scrupulously respecting all the clauses of the paris agreement, is no longer in the position to undertake the transport of arms and munitions for us.

at present, if our p.a.f.n.l.c. are making the u.s. air force itself tremble, it is because lon nol's army trembles before the p.a.f.n.l.c.' the lonnolite units no longer accept battle with our assault troops. they regularly flee and leave us everyday a huge quantity of arms and munitions, including 105-mm cannons with their shells, mortars of large calibre and heavy machine-guns, and also armoured vehicles. we can say that u.s. president richard nixon is violating the paris agreement not only by dispatching all his air force stationed in southeast asia against our small people, but also by delivering to us, though involuntarily, too conspicuous a quantity of arms, munitions and military vehicles exclamation

so we see this paradoxical situation: on the one hand president nixon wants to have done with us as quickly as possible in launching against us an air war breaking all past records in intensity (everyday our air space receives up to 120 b-52 and dozens of f-105, f-111 and ac-130 airplanes), and on the other hand he is supplying us with arms, munitions and tanks, which scarcely allow us to "bend our knees" and to "declare quit", quite on the contrary exclamation

so the so-called "peace-loving" countries of which i have spoken a few minutes ago believe they should draw the conclusion that, since neither the u.s.a. and the "khmer republic" nor the "communists" can win the war, a "political solution" should be brought about.

so they have proposed the following procedure (i am inventing nothing because it is written in plain words in the western and american press):

-- first, make representations with the democratic republic of viet nam so that she ceases to aid the "red khmers" and withdraws all her troops from cambodia,

-- second, make the "red khmers" negotiate with lon nol's "republic" with a view to integrating them into this "republic", while preventing sihanouk from returning to cambodia.

can anything be more unrealistic?

how can one resolve the cambodian problem when one ignores all the realities of cambodia?

how can one cause the war in cambodia to be halted by the north vietnamese when, on the "revolutionary" side, it is the khmers exclusively who are waging the struggle?

how can one expect that the "red khmers" will be seduced by the fascism and the rottenness of the lonnolite regime and by u.s. dollars when they already control 90 per cent of cambodia and already establish there, very solidly, the people's power, a pure and decent democracy, and when they are so proud of possessing one of the rare armies of the world where the fighters pay the cost of their own uniform and refuse all remuneration, rank and honorific distinction.

as for sihanouk's government, how can one "efface it at one stroke" when it is already given de jure recognition by nearly 40 sovereign states, and not among the least, and when it represents the people's power, which reigns over 90 per cent of the khmer territory and is defended by the incorruptible p.a.f.n.l.c.?

so i dare to declare aloud that there can be and there will be only one adequate solution to the problem of my country, namely, to obtain from president nixon that he ceases to interfere in the affairs of the cambodians and thus leave the so-called "khmer republic" to sort things out all alone, without any u.s. military aid, face to face with the n.u.f.c. the whole world knows and the press of the so-called "free" world itself writes that lon nol's regime will collapse at once like a castle of cards once the u.s.a. ceases giving it air protection.

the fall of this illegal, anti-national and anti-popular regime will ipso facto bring peace to cambodia.

respected and beloved your excellency mr. premier,
respected madame teng ying-chao,
respected your excellency marshal yeh chien-ying
respected your excellencies, gentlemen, ladies and misses,

you know the khmer people well. their reputation as a peaceable people is legendary. but you also know that, in the course of their long history of almost two thousand years, they have never bowed before invaders, aggressors and colonialists. "today and tomorrow, therefore, they will never accept a 'pax americana', that is to say, a peace with a partition of thier country, a peace with the perpetuation of u.s. neo-colonialism in a part of cambodia."

in the past few days, certain western papers and press agencies have informed us of president nixon's intention of further escalating his air war and increasing to the maximum his military involvement on the side of the "republic" of phnom penh in order to prevent the latter from "falling". the washington government once promised that it would not send u.s. ground forces to cambodia, but a saigon paper wrote that nixon's special envoy, general alexander haig, would probably negotiate with the government of bangkok (thailand) the eventual dispatch of thai "volunteers" to cambodia to succour the lonnolite army in a rout.

the situation in indochina, and consequently in southeast asia, is in danger of being explosive.

but whatever u.s. imperialism may do against them, the khmer people fighting under the banner of the n.u.f.c. give you formal assurance that they will never bend their knees and that they will continue with no slack their armed resistance, if necessary, until the end of the second presidential term of the super-belligerent and super-colonialist richard nixon. and even if his successor wishes to follow his steps along the road of belligerency and the neo-colonization of cambodia, the khmer people, their n.u.f.c. and their p.a.f.n.l. will be able to continue their armed struggle for another four years.

thus, our people are conscious of having accomplished not only their national duty but also their internationalist duty. indeed, if they kneel before nixon, there will be no limit to the insolence and the thirst for conquest and domination of this new caesar. and the other small peoples of the third world are in danger of suffering from this very sorrowfully and even mortally. the khmer people hope that all the countries that sincerely love peace and justice will help them to liberate phnom penh quickly and so win a victory for the cause of peace and freedom.

to this end, we request all states and governments that are sincerely friends of our people in good will, if they haven't done so already, to break all relations with the regime of war criminals of phnom penh and give de jure recognition to the r.g.n.u.c. thus, they will hasten the fall of an anti-national and anti-popular "government" which is already tottering and which, together with u.s. imperialism, is responsible for the indescribable miseries and sufferings of the cambodian nation. its fall alone will prevent president nixon from plunging all of southeast asia into fire and blood and endangering world peace.

respected your excellencies, gentlemen, ladies and misses,

in conclusion, allow mé to thank from the bottom of my heart the great chinese people and the government of the people's republic of china for kindly giving me a grand welcome at peking airport and for holding in my honour this magnificent banquet, at which his excellency respected and beloved mr. premier chou en-lai has just made a very important and moving speech expressing the strong and firm support the people's republic of china infallibly gives to the heroic struggle of the cambodian people for national salvation and also for the triumph of the ideal of justice, peace and freedom throughout the world.

my very warm thanks and those of the khmer people are also addressed to all the countries and governments that have so nobly granted de jure recognition to the r.g.n.u.c. our thanks are equally addressed to the peoples who have given their moral support to our sacred struggle.

it is with these sentiments that i ask you for permission to raise my glass and drink, together with my compatriots present here,

to the health and long life of his excellency mr. chairman mao tsetung and mme chiang ching,

to the prosperity and happiness of the glorious chinese people,

to the friendship and the indestructible fraternal unity of the khmer and chinese peoples,

to the health and long life of his excellency mr. premier chou en-lai and mme teng ying-chao,

to the health and long life of his excellency marshal yeh chien-ying,

to the health of their excellencies messrs. and mesdames chinese leaders present here.

to the health of our chinese, vietnamese, korean and lao friends and comrades-in-arms present here,

to the health of their excellencies, messrs. and mesdames of the diplomatic corps present here, and

to the health of all the friends and guests present here exclamation

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Sumo Troupe Feted in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 11, 1973)

the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation and the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the japanese sumo troupe led by yoshihide musashikawa.

attending the banquet were feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, tsai chun-fan and tu chien, leading members of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation, sheng shu-shan, a leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, tu chien and yoshihide musashikawa spoke, stating that the current visit and exhibitions of the japanese sumo troupe would surely promote the friendship and understanding between the people of china and japan.

the japanese sumo troupe arrived in shanghai this morning from peking by special plane and received a warm welcome from chinese host organizations and sportsmen.

China's Ming Tomb Relics Exhibition Opens in Nagoya

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 11, 1973)

the exhibition of the burial articles in china's ting ling underground palace (the tomb of one of the ming emperors) sponsored by japanese friends was opened in nagoya city yesterday to the warm welcome of japanese visitors.

present at the opening ceremony were tetsuzo tanigawa, chairman of the executive committee for the ting ling exhibition, mikine kuwahara, governor of aichi prefecture, and more than 100 japanese public figures.

speaking at the ceremony, tetsuzo tanigawa and representative of the sponsor organizations mitsuru suzuki, president of the tokai television broadcasting corporation, pledged to continue to work for the promotion of japan-china cultural exchange and friendship between the two peoples.

chao tzu-jui, representative of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office of china, was present at the opening ceremony.

the exhibition was held in tokyo at the beginning of this year.

Japanese Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1973)

yoshinori maeda, chairman of the japan broadcasting corporation, and his party arrived here today for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central broadcasting administrative bureau.

meeting them at the airport were tai cheng-yuan, deputy director of the central broadcasting administrative bureau, and leading members of chinese departments concerned.

also present were hiroshi hashimoto, counsellor of the japanese embassy in china, and yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan.

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly conversation here today with bon shiraishi, permanent director of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned, including wang yeh-chiu and li fu-teh.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee and Government Send Letter of Reply to DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee and Government

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1973)

the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the government of the people's republic of china yesterday sent a letter to the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea in reply to the letter of the supreme people's assembly of the d.p.r.k. addressed to the parliaments and governments of all countries on april 6, expressing resolute support and solidarity for the new effort of the d.p.r.k. government to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. the letter reads in full as follows:

letter of reply of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the government of the people's republic of china to the standing committee of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea

standing committee of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea,
government of the democratic people's republic of korea,

the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china and the government of the people's republic of china have received the letter of the supreme people's assembly of the democratic people's republic of korea addressed to the parliaments and governments

of all countries on april 6. this letter reiterates the solemn and just position and the reasonable propositions of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea on the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and expresses the strong desire of the entire korean people to terminate foreign interference in korean internal affairs and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. this is a fresh effort made by the government of the democratic people's republic of korea to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. the chinese government and people express their resolute support and solidarity for it.

in the past 28 years, the korean people have experienced plenty of suffering from the division of their fatherland. an early realization of the peaceful reunification of the fatherland is their long-cherished national aspiration. the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has always made unremitting efforts and put forward a series of reasonable propositions and concrete proposals for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. thanks to the initiative and promotion of the democratic people's republic of korea, north and south korea eventually entered into contact and dialogue and issued on july 4 last year the joint statement between the north and south, thus making an important step forward on the road of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. this is not only in the national interests of the entire korean people but also conducive to the relaxation of tension in asia and has won the welcome and support of the people of various countries.

at present the most pressing problem is to terminate foreign interference in korean internal affairs so as to create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. the fact that the reunification of korea has remained unresolved for many years is inseparable from u.s. interference and obstruction. the united states still keeps its troops stationed in south korea and is constantly reinforcing the military strength of south korea and obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of korea. particularly in the present situation where north and south korea are engaged in a dialogue, the united states has still less justification for continuing to station its troops in south korea. the chinese government and people have always maintained that the united states should withdraw its troops from south korea and stop interfering in korea's internal affairs, and that the "united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" must be dissolved. in this way it will be possible for the reunification of korea to be resolved on the principle of national self-determination and by peaceful means. the trend of history is irresistible; no force on earth can stop the advance of the korean people's just cause of reunifying their fatherland.

the chinese and korean peoples are comrades-in-arms and brothers who have fought shoulder to shoulder in

their protracted common struggle. the chinese government and people have always been greatly concerned for the korean people's cause of reunifying their fatherland. we will, as always, resolutely support the government of the democratic people's republic of korea and the korean people in their just struggle against foreign interference and for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. we believe that, under the wise leadership of the korean workers' party and president kim il sung and with the support and solidarity of the people of the whole world, the korean people will assuredly win the final victory of their just struggle.

standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china

government of the people's republic of china

april 11, 1973

Korean Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Peking Holds Press Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1973)

li jae pil, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in china, gave a press conference at the embassy here this morning.

he gave an account of the "question on terminating foreign interference in our internal affairs to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country" as discussed at the second session of the fifth supreme people's assembly of the d.p.r.k. as well as the efforts made by the d.p.r.k. government for the realization of the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

li jae pil pointed out that the d.p.r.k. government had made a number of reasonable proposals, "but none of these proposals of ours has yet been realized because the u.s. imperialists still occupying south korea egg the south korean authorities on to make a military showdown by dint of its dominant position and obstruct the progress of the north-south dialogue".

he said that the south korean authorities said good words at talks but broke them after going back.

li jae pil demanded that the u.s. imperialists must put an end to its interference in korea's internal affairs

and withdrew its forces from south korea. he urged that "the u.n. general assembly this year should take steps to take the helmets of the 'u.n. forces' off the heads of the u.s. troops stationed in south korea, make them withdraw and dissolve the 'united nations commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea,' and that the representatives of the democratic people's republic of korea must certainly be invited to the united nations when the question on korea is discussed there".

li jae pil stated that the d.p.r.k. government would continue to do everything in its power to bring the north-south dialogue to a successful progress and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

among those present at the press conference was chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnamese Youth Delegation Leaves Changsha for Home

(NCNA-English Changsha, Apr. 11, 1973)

the friendship delegation of the ho chi minh working youth union of viet nam led by nguyen thi ngoc khanh and bui huu tri wound up a friendly visit to china and left here for home by train tonight.

the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off by li chen-chun, standing committee member of the hunan provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, hsueh jui and tien yang-kuang, standing committee members of the provincial revolutionary committee, su ming, vice-secretary of the c.p.c. changsha municipal committee and vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and more than 800 young people.

the vietnamese comrades arrived here from kwangchow yesterday and were honoured at a banquet given in the evening by comrade li chen-chun.

they made a special trip to shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. there they viewed chairman mao's former house and the exhibition hall attached to it. when the vietnamese comrades drove to shaoshan, they were greeted by ma ming-hsi, secretary

of the c.p.c. shaoshan area committee and vice-chairman of the area revolutionary committee, and 300 local people.

in changsha, the vietnamese comrades visited places where chairman mao conducted revolutionary activities in his youth, including the hunan provincial number one teachers institute and chingshuitang, site of the former hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party.

yesterday afternoon, the young people of changsha gathered at a meeting to welcome the vietnamese delegation.

in an address, nguyen thi ngoc khanh said that her delegation's china visit was crowned with success. "this visit has further enhanced the militant friendship and brotherhood between the people and youth of viet nam and china fostered by president ho and chairman mao. it has also deepened the feelings of the front and the rear," she added. nguyen thi ngoc khanh declared that the vietnamese people and youth were determined to carry out the beloved president ho chi minh's sacred testament and make contributions in fulfilling the glorious task of building a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and prosperous viet nam and to the revolutionary cause of the world's people.

members of the delegation ho thi thu hien and le hai related heroic deeds of vietnamese young people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

speaking on behalf of all members of the communist youth league and the young people in hunan province, tien yang-kuang expressed readiness to learn from the valiant vietnamese people and youth. "we will always unite with you, fight by your side and be victorious with you," he stated.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Head of Mission of Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking Holds Press Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1973)

munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, held a press conference here this afternoon, vehemently condemning the israeli zionists for their atrocities of sending armed force to launch a surprise attack in the lebanese capital of beirut and other places and attacking the homes of some leaders of

the palestinian resistance movement and the office of the democratic popular front for the liberation of palestine and of killing three leaders of the palestinian resistance movement and other members.

hmoud told chinese and foreign correspondents that in this perfidious action, mahamed youssef el najjar (abou youssef), and kamal adwan, leaders of "al fatah", and kamal nasser, official spokesman of the palestine liberation organization, were killed.

hmoud pointed out: "the zionist enemy thinks that by this means he can quell and eliminate the palestine revolution. but in fact, these terrorist atrocities would only steel our determination and our persistence in the faith that the only way to resolve the palestine issue and the arab issue is to consolidate our militant solidarity and further develop our armed struggle and the people's liberation war."

he requested all revolutionary and progressive forces and the free fighters for freedom, democracy and national liberation the world over to condemn unanimously the atrocities of the imperialists, zionists and their accomplices and to support the mass struggle and revolution waged by the palestinian people and the arab people till final victory.

diplomatic missions of arab countries in peking sent on aprit 11 messages to yasser arafat, chairman of the palestine liberation organization, and saeb salam, prime minister of lebanon. the messages denounced the israeli zionists for their atrocious encroachment of lebanese sovereignty and for their atrocities of killing leaders and fighters of the palestinian resistance movement, and expressed deep condolences to the martyrs' families. the messages pointed out that the atrocities of the israeli zionists could only make the palestinian and arab peoples more united and firmer in their struggle.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Han Nien-lung Meet Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung tonight met with and had a very cordial and friendly talk with nguyen thi binh, minister of foreign affairs, and nguyen nhu, a department director of the ministry of foreign affairs, of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and vo phat loc, third secretary, and nguyen the hau, attache, of the embassy, took part in the meeting.

present were lu wei-chao, director, and liang feng, deputy director, of the asian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, and ho wen-yun and hu chien-wen, staff members, of the chinese foreign ministry.

RSVN Foreign Minister Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1973)

nguyen thi binh, minister of foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and her party left peking by special plane on a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea this afternoon.

present at the airport to see them off were chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; shen chien, a leading member of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; and lu wei-chao, director of the asian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

present were also tran binh, charge d'affaires a.i. of the r.s.v.n. embassy in china, and embassy officials; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and embassy officials; li jae pil, charge d'affaires a.i. of the d.p.r.k. embassy in china; and choizhilsuren, counsellor of the embassy of the people's republic of mongolia in china.

CHINA AND UN

Representative of Chinese Delegation Makes Statement at ECAFE Session

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 12, 1973)

an chih-yuan, representative of the chinese delegation to the 29th session of the united nations economic commission for asia and the far east, made a statement at the sitting here today. full text of the statement reads:

mr. chairman and fellow representatives,

it is a great pleasure for the delegation of the people's republic of china to attend the 29th session of the united nations economic commission for asia and the far east and discuss with you questions of our common concern. we wish to express our sincere thanks to the representatives of many countries as well as e.c.a.f.e. executive secretary u nyun for the friendly welcome they have accorded us. we would also like to express here our deep thanks to our host the japanese government and extend our cordial greetings to the japanese people.

asia and the far east are a region with the largest expanse of land and the biggest population in the world. the peoples of the countries of asia and the far east are industrious, valiant and talented peoples, who have created splendid cultures in their long histories and made important contributions to mankind. however, owing to colonialist and imperialist aggression, oppression and plunder, in the past centuries, most countries in this region lost their independence over long periods of time and remained poor and backward, and the broad masses of the people experienced untold sufferings. where there is oppression, there is resistance. in order to combat imperialism and colonialism and win national independence and liberation, the peoples in this region, with their glorious fighting tradition, waged undaunted struggles and recorded immortal chapters in the annals of modern history. since world war ii, peoples in this region have continued to rise in struggles, many countries have achieved independence in succession, and the national liberation movements have won a series of historic victories. the colonial rule of imperialism in asia and the far east has suffered heavy blows.

at present, the struggle of the peoples in asia and the far east against big-power hegemonism and in defence of the independence and sovereignty of their countries is continuing to develop. the heroic indochinese peoples have, under most difficult conditions, won great victories in their wars against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the signing of the paris agreement and the agreement on laos marked the beginning of the ending of

foreign military aggression in viet nam and laos and made it possible again for the vietnamese and laos peoples to settle their internal affairs free from outside interference. since agreement was reached in korea between the north and the south on the principle of independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the korean people have continued to work tirelessly for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. at the same time, more and more countries in asia and the far east, unwilling to be swayed by big-power hegemonism, are gradually adopting independent policies. the relations between quite a number of countries have been normalized, and friendly contacts between peoples have resumed and developed. we are glad to mention here that china and her close neighbour japan have normalized their relations in conformity with the long cherished wishes of the two peoples, thus opening a new page in the annals of the relations between the two countries. not long ago, china also established diplomatic relations with australia and new zealand. all these important events have, to different extents, been conducive to the relaxation of tension in asia and the far east. the situation in this region is undergoing profound changes increasingly favourable to the people of all countries.

however, it must be pointed out that at present asia and the far east are far from being tranquil. the superpowers are continuing their acts of aggression and interference in this region. what calls for special attention is the fact that a superpower is stepping up its expansion in this region in an attempt to seize hegemony. it not only has instigated a war of aggression to dismember another country but has been making a show of force everywhere in the vast region extending from west asia to the far east and from the indian ocean to the pacific, infringing on other countries' sovereignty and gravely menacing the peace and security of this region. its doings have served to expose the essence of the so-called "asian collective security system" it has been peddling everywhere. its immediate aim in energetically advocating "asian collective security" is to control and divide asian countries and incorporate them gradually into its sphere of influence. such a "system" can only bring new disasters to the people of asia. we are confident that the daily awakening countries and peoples in asia and the far east will maintain high vigilance, see through this superpower scheme and safeguard their own independence and sovereignty.

mr. chairman and fellow representatives,

the people of most countries in asia and the far east are eager to lift their countries from poverty and backwardness resulting from prolonged plunder by imperialism, so that their countries may develop independently. to us, political independence and economic independence are inseparable. in the absence of political independence, economic independence is out of the question and the independence of a country

is incomplete and insecure without economic independence. it is within the inalienable sovereignty of an independent country to oppose economic plunder and protect its national resources and other economic rights and interests. it is a cause for our rejoicing that many developing countries in this region have made gratifying progress in developing their national economies since independence. continuous new successes have been achieved in agriculture, industry, transport and communications. some countries have gradually nationalized enterprises owned by foreign capital, so that their people can develop and exploit their own resources. but to date imperialism is still trying in many ways to obstruct and sabotage their further advance toward economic independence. the imperialists, and particularly the superpowers, are using the signboard of "aid" and "joint exploitation" to rob the developing countries of their natural resources, control their economic life-lines, reduce them to economic subordination and dependence and further place them under their political control. the imperialists have, moreover, monopolized international markets and subjected the developing countries in this region to plunder and exploitation. employing selfish manoeuvres, they are shifting their economic and monetary crises onto the developing countries, causing serious losses to many states in this region. all this shows that the developing countries must carry on a protracted struggle against the policies of aggression and plunder of the imperialists, particularly the superpowers, if they want to defend their state sovereignty and win and safeguard complete political and economic independence.

like peoples in other parts of the world, the peoples of the countries of asia and the far east possess great creative ability. most of the countries in this region are rich in natural resources. we are fully capable of building our own countries independently along the line of relying mainly on our own efforts while taking foreign aid as an auxiliary on the principles of equality and mutual benefit. in the course of her own construction, china has come to realize that self-reliance means for a country to rely mainly on the strength of its people, bring their talents into play, gradually eliminate imperialist forces and influence, exploit national resources or use foreign resources obtained under the principle of equality and mutual benefit according to its own actual needs and possibilities, to develop its agriculture, light industry and heavy industry in a planned way and step by step, and promote foreign trade on the principle of equality, mutual benefit and exchange of mutually needed goods. of course, our countries have different specific conditions, and each has its own experience for construction. at present china is still rather backward economically and we need to make still greater efforts in national construction. we are ready to learn from the advanced experience of other peoples to make up for our inadequacy. we are convinced that so long as we trust and rely on the people and bring their initiative and creativeness into full

play, we can certainly frustrate all obstruction and sabotage made by imperialism and hegemonism, overcome all difficulties and win still greater successes in developing the national economy.

self-reliance does not preclude international economic and trade relations on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and exchange of mutually needed goods. it is necessary for the countries of asia and the far east to strengthen their mutual economic and trade relations so as to promote the development of their respective national economies and break the monopoly and control of international economic and trade relations by big-power hegemonism. we hold that such cooperation, including aid in all forms, should be based on equality, mutual benefit and strict respect for the sovereignty of the countries concerned and that no conditions should be attached and no privileges demanded. its purpose should be to help consolidate the economic independence of the countries concerned and never to turn one country into the economic dependency of another. we are firmly against big powers seeking hegemony and trying to subject countries of asia and the far east to their political control and economic plunder in the name of "regional cooperation". most of the countries in our region are developing countries. we believe that, with the economic development of the countries in asia and the far east and with the elimination of foreign obstruction from our economic and trade relations, the trade and economic relations between the countries in our region will grow daily.

china is one of the developing countries in asia and the far east. the chinese people are closely bound with the other peoples of asia and the far east by the common lot of prolonged subjection to imperialist aggression and oppression and the common struggles of opposing imperialism and colonialism and building our own countries. it is easy for us to understand each other. our peoples have long sympathized with, been concerned for and supported each other. i wish to take this opportunity to reiterate that the chinese people resolutely support the peoples of the countries of asia and the far east in their just struggles to win and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and oppose aggression and interference by imperialism and big-power hegemonism, and we support them in their struggles to protect national resources and economic rights and interests, develop national economies and oppose foreign economic plunder and exploitation.

we consistently hold that all countries, big and small, should be equal. in international relations we steadfastly follow the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. we shall continue to establish and develop political, economic and cultural relations with various countries on the basis

of these five principles. we hold that the people of each country have the right to choose the social system of their own country according to their own will and to safeguard the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country, and that no country has the right to subject another country to its aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying. we are opposed to the power politics and hegemonism of the big bullying the small and the strong bullying the weak. the chinese government has time and again declared that it will never seek hegemony in the asian-pacific region and is opposed to efforts by any other country or group of countries to establish such hegemony. at no time, neither today nor ever in the future, will china be a superpower subjecting others to aggression, subversion, control, interference or bullying. we hold that the affairs of a given country must be handled by its own people, those of the asian-far east region by all the countries in asia and the far east, and world affairs by all the countries of the world.

ecafe is an important regional body of the united nations. at present, there are certain irrationalities in its composition. we must solemnly point out that the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, is the sole legal government representing the cambodian people, while the lon nol puppet clique is a handful of national scum, which is illegal from the very beginning and by no means qualified to represent the cambodian people in ecafe. the paris agreement on viet nam gives de facto recognition to the two administrations existing in south viet nam, i.e., the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the saigon authorities. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the south vietnamese people. in the present political situation, it is not appropriate to have the saigon authorities unilaterally represented in ecafe. in the circumstances in which agreement has been reached in korea between the north and the south on the principls for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, it is unreasonable and abnormal for the south korean authorities to be unilaterally represented in ecafe. we express our regret over all this.

mr. chairman and fellow representatives,

the days are gone for ever when imperialism and hegemonism could manipulate at will the destiny of the peoples of the countries in asia and the far east. we are convinced that, so long as the peoples of asia and the far east strengthen their unity and persevere in struggle, they can certainly banish the imperialist forces and influence, take their destiny into their own hands and gradually lift their countries from poverty

and backwardness and achieve prosperity and make still greater contributions to mankind.

in conclusion, we express the hope that ecafe will respond to the wishes of the peoples of the countries in this region and make efforts to promote the independence of these countries and the development of their national economies. the chinese delegation is ready to work together with you all to achieve positive results in this session.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Chinese Premier Sends Message to Upper Volta President Expressing Deep Sympathy for People Afflicted by Measles

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to general sangoule lamizana, president of the republic of upper volta, on behalf of the chinese government and people, expressing his deep sympathy and solicitous regard for the government of upper volta and the people of the areas hit by an epidemic of measles. the message reads:

his excellency general sangoule lamizana,
president of the republic of upper volta,
ouagadougou

i have received the cable of april 4 from the head of government of the republic of upper volta and learned that fadangourma and other areas in your country have been hit by an epidemic of measles. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express my deep sympathy and solicitous regard for your government and the people of the afflicted areas, and inform your excellency that the red cross society of china has decided to donate measles vaccine and other medicine to the red cross society of your country.

please accept, your excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

chou en-lai,

premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, april 12, 1973

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Chinese Red Cross Society Expresses Deep Sympathy for People Afflicted with Measles in Upper Volta

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1973)

the chinese red cross society today sent a message to the red cross society of upper volta, expressing deep sympathy and solicitous regards for people in areas hit by an epidemic of measles in upper volta.

the message reads:

dr. joseph conombo,
president of the red cross society of upper volta,
ouagadougou

learning that an epidemic of measles has hit fadangourma and other areas of your country, causing great sufferings to local inhabitants, the red cross society of china expresses its deep sympathy for them. in order to help the local people prevent and treat cases of measles, our society has decided to donate to your society 300,000 doses of measles vaccine and renminbi 100,000 yuan's worth of antibiotics and antidiarrhoica, which will soon be sent by air to the capital of your country. you are kindly requested to convey to the people of the afflicted areas the solicitous regards of red cross society of china.

red cross society of china

april 12, 1973

Head of Upper Volta Government Sends Message to Chinese Government in Connection with Epidemic of Measles in Upper Volta

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1973)

the head of the government of upper volta sent a message on april 4 to the chinese government in connection with an epidemic of measles hitting a number of areas in upper volta.

the message pointed out that an epidemic of measles was prevalent in a number of areas in upper volta. the epidemic hit most seriously the area of fadangourma and was spreading to the areas of ouagadougou, ouahigouya, dedougou, kaya and bobo-dioilasso. up to now, more than 16,000 people had been infected with measles, among them 789 people had died.

the message said: "in view of the prevalence of measles, we earnestly ask for assistance to our campaign against measles."

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Presidential Assistants Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 11, 1973)

mark c. chona and lishomwa m. lishomwa, special assistants to the president of the republic of zambia, arrived in peking by air tonight.

they were greeted at the airport by chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and leading members of departments concerned ho kung-kai, hsu li-chin and li hsuan.

also present were j.k. chivunga, zambian ambassador to china, and l.l. ngatwika, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy here.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Holds Talks with Zambian Presidential Assistants in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 12, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying held talks here this afternoon with mark c. chona and lishomwa m. lishomwa, special assistants to the president of the republic of zambia. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the zambian side were j.k. chivunga, zambian ambassador to china, and madame a.s. mweemba, third secretary of the zambian embassy here.

on the chinese side were ho kung-kai, director of the department of african affairs of foreign ministry; li hsuan, director of the office for aid to other countries under the ministry of communications, and hsu li-chin, deputy director of the second bureau of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

April 26, 1973 No. 5361

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF YOUTH

Actively Organize League Members and Young People To Read and Study Seriously and To Criticize Revisionism Deeply

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 8, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, April 7, 1973) Under the leadership of Party organizations, the League general branch of Shuiyüan production brigade, Shuiyüan commune in Yingk'ou hsien, Liaoning Province, is actively organizing League members and other young people to read and study seriously works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, criticize deeply the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and raise their awareness of class struggle and line struggle.

The League general branch of Shuiyüan production brigade looks upon the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as a thing of first importance in the Communist Youth League to be placed in a primary position in League work, regularly asks for instructions from the Party general branch, reports on the condition of organizing the participation of League members and young people in the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, and consciously accepts Party leadership so that a vigorous new situation appears in the work of the League and its role as an efficient helper of the Party is fully brought into play.

In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the League general branch of this production brigade organizes League cadres, League members and other young people to study seriously the three basic principles of "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire" laid down by Chairman Mao and criticizes deeply the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type in attempting to subvert fundamentally the basic line and policies of the Party for the historical period of socialism, to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism.

Many of the League cadres and League members read and study seriously and set the pace in developing revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation on the one hand and actively help those commune members and people of low cultural standards to read works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao on the other, and help them apply the stand, concept and method of Marxism in analyzing and criticizing the essence of the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

The League general branch also organizes League members and other young people and sends them deep into various production teams as well as the homes of commune members to propagate and explain the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work to old and inform commune members and women commune members who because of the pressure of house work are unable to participate in collective activities for criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work, so that people in the whole production brigade could universally take part in the struggle and receive tempering and education from the struggle.

In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the League general branch leads the League members and young people to study seriously such brilliant works of Chairman Mao as "The Orientation of the Youth Movement" and "Speech at the CCP National Conference on Propaganda Work," organizes the educated young people sent to the countryside to sum up their gain and understanding of receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and guides them in criticizing vigorously the attacks and slanders directed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type against Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, their attempts to sabotage the integration of educated young people into successors to the cause of the bourgeoisie.

By means of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the political awareness of League members and other young people is further enhanced, and the determination of the educated young people to take root in the countryside and make revolution is further strengthened.

Because of the firm grasping of the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work as a thing of first importance by the League general branch of Shuiyüan production brigade, the broad masses of League members and other young people are able to acquire a lively line education, and there is a very great improvement in their awareness of class struggle, line struggle and continuing the revolution. In the past year, some 34 young people in the whole production brigade have joined the League, and five League members have been admitted into the Party. The young people of the whole production brigade have already become a hardcore force in the three great revolutionary movements.

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NEW CADRES

Educate New Cadres To Forge Close Ties With the People

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 11, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan, April 10, 1973) In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA Hunan Military District, by conscientiously helping new cadres to establish the style of forging close ties with the people, has enabled them to lead the masses in fulfilling better various fighting tasks handed down by the Party.

This regiment has all along attached great importance to the training and education of new cadres, and in promoting each group of new cadres would place priority on sending them to reading classes, study classes and instruction teams for instruction. In the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work, the Party committee of this regiment has further strengthened training and education over the new cadres, regularly organized them to read seriously works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, and criticized deeply the revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type so that after taking up leadership work they could preserve the characteristics of a common soldier and keep sharing the lot of the fighters.

After becoming cadres, some of the fighters began to pay attention to their living. Members of the Party committee of the regiment thereupon looked them up for talks, studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings together with them, and directed them to strive conscientiously to work hard and live simply, and be careful and correct in their work.

After becoming a political instructor, new cadre T'ien Jui-ch'uan led a company to a place quite far away to carry out agricultural production work for the army, and due to his inexperience, encountered some difficulties in work. At that time, members of the Party committee of the regiment enthusiastically helped him to go to the frontline of production to take part and lead production. After going deep into the frontline, he played a model pace-setting role everywhere, and by eating, living and working together with the fighters, mobilized the cadres and fighters to make plans and suggestions whenever difficulties were encountered. Consequently, they reaped a fine harvest of over 1,100 catties of double-crop rice a mow in the first year. The fighters said, "The political instructor has sweated together with us and is linked heart to heart with us. After becoming a cadre, he has not lost the characteristics of a common 'soldier'."

After becoming the deputy leader of a company, new cadre Li Ch'eng-kuo was not good at taking the mass line in military training. Ts'ao Ling-hsi, the commander of the regiment and deputy secretary of the regimental Party committee, patiently helped him with the study of Chairman Mao's teachings on the mass line as well as the tradition of our army in developing military democracy and practicing military training with the masses, which enabled him to deepen his comprehension of the truth "The masses are the real heroes" and directed him to persevere

in taking the mass line and relying on the people for carrying out military training well.

Since then, in organizing company training, he has been paying attention everywhere to studying the practical experience of the people, and when encountering problems, he would mobilize the masses to hold meetings of "Chuko Liangs" to solve them. As a result, he has accelerated the rate of training, improved the quality of training and enabled fine results to be scored in target practice, grenade throwing and bayonet fighting in the whole company.

The Party committee of this regiment has also publicized in time typical examples among new cadres who have been outstanding in the work of forging close ties with the people as models for emulation by the new cadres. After becoming a cadre, Yang Yün-fu, a deputy company leader, has consistently used profound proletarian feeling in dealing with the fighters. He once rescued a comrade-in-arms who had fallen into the water with utter disregard for his own personal safety. The Party committee of the regiment has conferred on him a third class merit and called upon the whole regiment to learn from him.

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SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS

Guide Scientific and Technical Personnel To Take the Red and Expert Road

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 11, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Nanking, April 10, 1973) During the criticism of revisionism and rectification of style of work, the Party committee of Nanking Chemical Engineering Research Institute, by conscientiously implementing the policy of the Party toward intellectuals, has raised the consciousness of the scientific and technical personnel to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and remold their world outlook, and guided them to continue their advance on the red and expert road.

In implementing the policy of the Party toward intellectuals, the Party committee of this research institute, while making suitable arrangements for the scientific and technical personnel, also organizes them to study seriously works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao with reference to reality, carries out education in ideology and political line with a specific target in view, and raises their enthusiasm for carrying out scientific research well under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

At the beginning, the No. 3 laboratory of the research institute conducted experiments in multiple purpose utilization of phosphate fertilizer in a large and well equipped plant. Later, a small phosphate fertilizer plant also made an urgent request to the comrades of the laboratory for help with experiments in this direction. Should they go? The majority of the comrades were of the opinion that they should, but there were also individual members who suggested that as the plant was small and conditions were poor, they should not go.

The Party organizations of the institute and the laboratory, grasping this kind of idea, mobilized everybody to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and develop a debate with reference to reality centering on the problem of "How should scientific research serve production." Everybody saw that not only must the large plant carry out multiple purpose utilization of phosphate fertilizer, but it must also be carried out in small plants, and because of the large number of medium and small plants and their great output, that has a direct bearing on industrial and agricultural production as well as the livelihood of the people.

By means of this debate, the consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line of everybody was further enhanced. The director of the laboratory personally led the scientific and technical personnel to this small phosphate fertilizer plant, and under the unified leadership of local Party organizations, overcame difficulties without fear of hardship, carried out experiments actively together with the workers and technicians, and eventually succeed in trial-experimenting with this item of multiple purpose utilization in slightly more than half a year. Later, many medium and small plants throughout the country all went there for visits and study, and the popularization of this scientific research experiment was stimulated. The scientific and technical personnel deeply realize that only by carrying out scientific research work in

accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line could contributions continue to be made toward socialist construction and enterprise.

For the past several years, under the leadership of the Party committee, more than 180 scientific and technical personnel of this research institute have gone to over 80 points in the whole country to take part in "three-in-one" combination scientific experiments. They are modestly receiving re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers and actively bringing their own vocational speciality into play.

By means of studying the teachings of Chairman Mao and developing a revolutionary great criticism and repudiation against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, the scientific and technical personnel of this research institute have deepened their comprehension of being politically red and vocationally expert. The Party committee has also adopted various measures to create conditions for them to delve into vocational research, guided them to delve into technical study for the revolution and raised their level of scientific study.

In the past, the No. 2 laboratory of this institute discovered a type of catalyst of an advanced standard. For the sake of making further improvements, the scientific and technical personnel again went deep into the factory for repeated practice, and after hundreds of experiments, eventually discovered a new type of catalyst possessing better properties than the former one. For the past two years and more, the whole institute has altogether completed 21 items of scientific research and better achievements have been scored in such quarters as sulphur, sulphuric acid, catalyst, chemical fertilizer and automatic control in chemical engineering.

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AGRO-TECHNICIANS

Put in Correct Perspective the Relationship Between Politics and Technique, Maintain Placing Scientific Research in the Service of Production

- The CCP P'uch'eng hsien committee directs agro-technicians to receive re-education modestly from the poor and lower-middle peasants, bring their technical skill fully into play in scientific experiments and strive to make greater contributions to the development of socialist agriculture

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 9, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, April 8)

Conscientiously implementing the policy of the Party toward intellectuals, the CCP P'uch'eng hsien committee, Fukien Province, directs the agro-technicians to receive re-education modestly from the poor and lower-middle peasants, bring their technical skill fully into play in scientific experiments and strive to make greater contributions to the development of socialist agriculture.

There are at present over 130 agro-technicians in P'uch'eng hsien. Through tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution and after being sent below to the basic level by rotation for manual labor, the great majority of the comrades show a marked improvement in their awareness of class struggle and struggle between the two lines, and eleven of them have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party in succession.

For the sake of further mobilizing their activism, in the past two years the hsien Party committee has held four special study classes in succession, and in conjunction with the criticism of revisionism and rectification of the style of work, carried out education in ideology and political line on the broad masses of agro-technicians so that they may continue to raise their consciousness of remolding world outlook, and encouraged them to go on making greater contributions to the revolution.

In the past, because of the pernicious influence of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, an agro-technician of the old school carried out the selection and breeding of new rice varieties behind closed doors but failed to succeed after many years. During the great cultural revolution, the Party organization purposely sent him to settle down at a point in a production brigade for labor and re-education at the hands of the poor and lower-middle peasants. After arriving at the production brigade, he was deeply touched by the clear-cut class stand and love and hate of the poor and lower-middle peasants, their spirit of farming for the revolution and their soaring work zeal to transform nature and fight the elements. By reading and studying together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, criticizing revisionism together with them and working and living alongside with them, he learned from practice the advanced thoughts and fine quality of the poor and lower-middle peasants, and a change began to take place in his thoughts and feelings.

Working at the spot, he saw with his own eyes that because of the lack of a cold-resistant early-ripening high-yield new rice variety in the commune and production brigade, the development of grain production was affected. Afterward, when the leadership above permitted him to continue in the selection and breeding of new rice varieties he gladly accepted the assignment. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and other technicians, by getting up early and going to bed late, he carried out repeated experiments and selected and bred in succession nine new varieties suitable for planting in the vast mountain region of P'uch'eng, which after extensive popularization in the whole hsien, produced fine results. Prior to 1971, this hsien had to send people yearly to other areas to bring in a large amount of fine seed grains. In the past two years, they have become self-sufficient in seed grains and have been able in certain varieties to send out some in support of fraternal hsien.

The CCP P'uch'eng hsien committee regularly educates the broad masses of agro-technicians to pay attention to putting in correct perspective the relationship between politics and technique and to maintaining the orientation of placing scientific research in the service of agriculture. Situated in the mountainous region of northern Fukien, this hsien is one of the major grain producing hsien in the province. However, before the great cultural revolution, the level of scientific farming was very low. Historically, only a single crop of rice could be grown, and for a long time grain production was unable to go up. After the establishment of the new hsien Party committee, by learning advanced experiences from outside, the communes and production brigades were mobilized to plant two crops of rice a year. Some of the people felt that as the elevation of mountains there was high, the water was chilly and the frost-free period short, it would not be possible to grow two crops of rice a year.

In order to obtain first-hand information, in the past several years the agro-technicians, with the support of the hsien Party committee, went in succession deep into the mountain areas, the mid-mountain areas and the plains to carry out comparatively experiments in different types of production brigades. Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants they experimented with many varieties and methods of farming in accordance with the climate, soil and irrigational conditions in different districts, and gradually summed up a set of experience for growing double-crop rice suitable to local conditions.

After the popularizations of these experiences, the area planted to double-crop rice increased from 10,000 mow in 1969 to 320,000 mow in 1972, or more than half the total planting surface. Because of the energetic planting of double-crop rice and other measures, the average per-mow yield of grain in this hsien has increased by 54 percent in the past three years, with total output increased four times. Last year more than 90,000,000 catties of commercial grains were sold to the state.

In the course of carrying out scientific experiments, the agro-technicians often met with failures. The CCP P'uch'eng hsien committee has dealt correctly with failures in their work. When they succeeded, the committee encouraged them to remain modest and prudent, to keep on summing up

experience and to continue making advance. When they failed, they taught them not to be down-hearted, but to discover the cause conscientiously and to keep on scoring victories. In that way, the broad masses of agro-technicians were happy. They were not afraid to shoulder responsibility and dared to practice, and their revolutionary activism and creativity were further brought into play.

Though sparsely populated, P'uch'eng hsien possessed much land. After successive years of water conservation construction, although the area guaranteed against drought and waterlogging has been yearly extended, there nevertheless is still more than 100,000 mow of dry land where for the time being the situation of water conservation cannot be improved, and that sets a limitation on the further extension of planting double-crop rice. At the same time, there is also another 70,000 mow of land on mountain ridges with poor soil and serious water shortage that has to depend on nature and not suitable for the growing of rice.

For the sake of finding a grain crop suitable for planting in these areas, one of the agro-technicians took up the work of experimenting with and trial planting hybrid sorghum. Because of the lack of experience, the initial experiment was a failure. At that time, the principal responsible comrade of the hsien Party committee looked up this technician for a talk, and looked for the cause of failure together with him, which touched him greatly. Last year, the agro-technician again conducted many test points for hybrid sorghum in different communes and production brigades, and the per-mow yield was generally in the vicinity of 1,000 catties. The fruit of the scientific experiment of this agro-technician excited a high degree of interest from the hsien Party committee. At present, the hsien has already cultivated on its own as well as brought in a large amount of hybrid sorghum seed for further extension of the planting area.

The CCP P'uch'eng hsien committee also attaches great importance to bringing the active roles of agro-technicians into play in mass scientific experiments, carries out the integration of the specialist ranks with the mass movement, and effectively raises the level of scientific farming. At present, more than 90 percent of the agro-technicians in the hsien are regularly battling on the front of production. By means of sundry methods, they have trained over 10,000 peasant technicians for the communes and production brigades and helped them set up "three-in-one combination" scientific experiment organizations at the two levels. All the communes of the hsien have set up agricultural technique popularization stations and most of the production brigades have set up scientific experiment teams. Each production team has also its own local technicians, and a mass scientific network has initially been set up in the whole hsien.

In the past two years, professional agro-technicians and peasant technicians have together selected and bred 25 fine varieties of rice, wheat, soya bean, fruit, tea and medicinal herbs suited to local conditions, summed up 19 agricultural techniques and methods of a more advanced nature such as rolling of seedlings, airing of dry land seedlings, preventing and controlling insect pests, dressing of chemical fertilizer, opening more fertilizer sources, irrigating rationally, improving soil, planting bean in irrigation channels, and plowing back. They have also trial-manufactured and popularized such bacterial

fertilizers and pesticides as "5406," "920," "Ch'unlei mold," and a "chemical weeder." The popularization of these achievements and experiments has played an active part in stimulating the development of agricultural production in the whole hsien.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Militia Department of Nangch'ien Hsien in Yüshu Tibetan Autonomous Chou Perseveres in Line Education and Actively Trains Militia Cadres of Minority Nationalities

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 9, 1973)

(NCNA Sining, April 7, 1973) Under the unified leadership of the hsien Party committee, the Party committee of the militia department of Nangch'ien hsien, Yüshu Tibetan Autonomous Chou, adopts various effective measures for actively training militia cadres of minority nationalities and helps them quickly raise their consciousness of class struggle and the line struggle, build up their working ability and become leaders of the broad masses of militiamen in carrying out the three great revolutionary movements.

Nangch'ien hsien is situated in the southern part of Tsinghai Province and borders on Tibet. It is an area where people of minority nationalities live in compact communities, the majority being the Tibetans. For many years in the past, the Party committee of the militia department of this hsien has constantly paid close attention to promoting and training militia cadres of the minority nationalities.

Fan Yu-t'ang, secretary of the Party committee, is an old comrade who has been working for more than 20 years in Yüshu district. Citing his personal experience, he often tells members of the Party committee the honorable traditions of our Army in training cadres of minority nationalities and gave accounts of how the militia cadres of minority nationalities had made contributions during the democratic reform, during the campaign to wipe out bandits and fight against the local bullies, and in socialist revolution and construction, thereby helping all understand more clearly the importance of training cadres of minority nationalities.

In close conjunction with the realities of the three great revolutionary movements, the Party committee also drew up a plan of training these cadres and continued to sum up experience in the course of practice, so as to carry out the work in this respect with ever better results. At present, cadres of minority nationalities in this hsien militia department account for 45 percent of the total number of cadres; all militia cadres of the ten communes of this hsien are comrades of minority nationalities.

In the course of training militia cadres of minority nationalities, the Party committee of the militia department of Nangch'ien hsien perseveringly puts education in ideology and political line in the first position. Cadres of minority nationalities in the organizations under the hsien militia departments came of families of poor and lower-middle peasants. They have deep proletarian affection for the Party and Chairman Mao. To help them raise their natural class affection to the higher plans of line consciousness, the Party committee of the hsien militia department often guides them to study conscientiously works of Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and to study the Party's line and policies while keeping the realities in mind.

In the past two years, the Party committee of the militia department held 16 reading classes of various types. Cadres of minority nationalities took part in study in these classes. By means of commending the advanced and exchanging experience, the Party committee of the militia department encouraged the militia cadres of minority nationalities to carry out study without leaving their positions of work. After studying the revolutionary doctrine, these cadres built up their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, deepened their understanding of the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism and raised their consciousness of carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Lats'o, a Tibetan militia clerk of Niangla commune, once went to work in a militia company of a production brigade where class struggle was in a rather complex situation. Under the unified leadership of the Party branch of this brigade, he educated the militiamen and the masses in the Party's basic line and carried out class struggle penetratingly, thereby pulling out the class enemies who were hiding very deeply, further arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of herdsmen and very quickly bringing about a new atmosphere in the mass movement of carrying out stock breeding in the style of Tachai.

In the course of training militia cadres of minority nationalities, the Party committee of the militia department of Nangch'ien hsien pays attention to bringing the role of old cadres into play. In assigning work, it arranges to have the new and the old cadres work in cooperation, so that the old cadres may in the course of practical work teach, help and lead the new cadres. Each time they stay in the basic-level selected points and carry out tasks, the principal members of the Party committee of the hsien militia department take some new cadres of minority nationalities with them and give them concrete help in work.

Kung-pa-te, a Tibetan assistant, was a new cadre transferred from a PLA field unit last year and was inexperienced in militia work. Thereupon, Cha-hsi-p'eng-ts'o, a Party committee member and a deputy director of the militia department, gave him constant help in studying Chairman Mao's directives on militia work and learning from the advanced experience of fraternal units, told him his experience in doing militia work and led him to experiment with the performance of militia work in the light of the central tasks. Taught by verbal instruction and personal example, he quickly built up his working ability. He carried out educational work several times by himself and achieved excellent results.

In the light of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Learn warfare through making war," the Party committee of the militia department of Nangch'ien hsien boldly uses the new cadres of minority nationalities and gives them a free hand in work.

In the spring of last year, Nangch'ien hsien was attacked by a serious snowstorm. Acting on a unified plan of the hsien committee, the Party committee of the militia department immediately mobilized all its cadres and sent them deep into the first line to fight against the disaster and to protect the animals. Braving the snowstorm, the new cadres of minority nationalities went deeply into various livestock breeding posts, where they on the one hand enthusiastically

propagandized Mao Tse-tung's thought and on the other hand concretely organized the militiamen and the masses of commune members to fight against disaster and protect the animals. They accomplished their tasks with outstanding results. In this struggle, the new cadres of minority nationalities received tempering and built up their ability for organization and leadership.

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Party Committee of A Hsien in Kwangsi Pays Attention To Recruiting Party Members of Minority Nationalities

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 9, 1973)

(NCNA Nanning) The Party committee of Loch'eng hsien, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, pays close attention to recruiting Party members of minority nationalities.

Situated in the Chiuwan Mountains area in the southern borders of the motherland, Loch'eng hsien is a place inhabited by people of many nationalities in compact communities. Its inhabitants include people of minority nationalities, such as Molao, Tung, Yao, Miao and Chuang. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the hsien committee paid attention to training and recruiting Party members of minority nationalities. Since the "Party consolidation and Party building" campaign began, the Party organizations of this hsien have recruited 1,319 Party members from the people of minority nationalities, representing 75 percent of the total number of new Party members recruited in the whole hsien. In this way, the number of Party members of minority nationalities in this hsien more than trebled as compared with that before the great cultural revolution.

While recruiting Party members of minority nationalities, the Party committee of Loch'eng hsien pays close attention to giving the candidates political and ideological training and education, constantly holds study classes to organize them to study conscientiously works of Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's works, so as to raise their communist consciousness. It also teaches the candidates Party lessons, imparting to them knowledge of the Party and the history of the intra-Party struggle between the two lines, and leading them to impose stern demands on themselves in accordance with the regulations regarding Party members as laid down in the Party Constitution and the three basic principles put forth by Chairman Mao.

A Molao youth, Liang Ch'ang-fu performed his duties very well in the three great revolutionary movements. He had a strong wish for Party membership. To help him raise his communist consciousness, the leading members of the Party organizations had chats with him several times and joined him in studying Chairman Mao's ideas of Party building and the Party Constitution, and helped and encouraged him to impose stern demands on himself in accordance with the requirements of Party members. The hsien committee also gave him a chance to receive tempering by allowing him to join in the three great revolutionary movements. Helped by the Party organization, he read and studied conscientiously, remolded his world outlook seriously and raised his consciousness continuously. Eventually, he was admitted into the Party.

Loch'eng hsien committee also pays attention to training and recruiting women Party members of minority nationalities. In 1972, of the 512 Party members of minority nationalities recruited in the whole hsien, 178 were women.

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AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION

Famous Rural Leader in China Discusses Ways to Speed Up Expansion of Agriculture

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Apr. 14, 1973)

china's famous rural leader chen yung-kuei discussed ways to make agriculture expand rapidly when he spoke at a recent meeting called by the shansi provincial committee of the chinese communist party.

he said that it was necessary to do a good job of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and, at the same time, the masses must be fully mobilized to bring about a fundamental change in farming conditions in accordance with the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism".

chen yung-kuei is secretary of the communist party branch of the tachai production brigade, national pacesetter in agriculture, and concurrently secretary of the hsiyang county party committee. chairman mao in 1964 issued the call "in agriculture, learn from tachai". the nation-wide movement to emulate the brigade is growing in depth. led by chen yung-kuei, the people of hsiyang fought the elements and trebled grain output in five years.

now also secretary of the shansi provincial committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, chen yung-kuei was elected a member of the central committee of the chinese communist party at the ninth national party congress.

speaking of his experience in guiding the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work and in promoting agriculture in hsiyang county, he said: "we must carefully study the party's basic line, understand that class struggle is long and complicated, and see the campaign as a long-term task of fundamental importance.

"we must grasp the essence of the revisionist line pursued by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, and expose and criticize their criminal attempt to change the basic line and policies laid down by the party for the historical period of socialism;

"we must criticize idealist 'apriorism' and the reactionary theory of 'genius' spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers so that the masses see their own strength and the cadres see the strength of the masses;

"we must criticize liu shao-chi and other political swindlers for their vicious slander and attack on

chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, on the socialist system and the achievements of socialist construction, so as to heighten the enthusiasm of the masses and their consciousness in building socialism and safeguarding its fruits; and

"we must criticize the conspiracy to split the party hatched by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. we must forge a great revolutionary unity within the party and among the people in order to form a mighty socialist force."

chen yung-kuei stressed the importance of adhering to the general line. "it is necessary to make all-out efforts and not to do things in any slipshod way," he said. "without a revolutionary spirit, the development of socialist agriculture cannot go fast. it is impossible to transform farming conditions without a revolutionary will to challenge heaven and earth and without a matter-of-fact scientific attitude."

"in order to make all-out efforts, it is necessary to fully mobilize the masses," chen yung-kuei said. the hsiyang county revolutionary committee, soon after it was founded in 1967, put forward a plan to transform the hills and rivers. it mobilized the masses to harness a local river and reclaim and improve large tracts of land. this touched off a mass campaign to improve soil, terrace hills, control rivers and plant trees.

the revolutionary attitude of hard struggle is indispensable in the battle to change farming conditions, chen yung-kuei said. the numerous projects completed in hsiyang county in the past six years, including river harnessing, slope terracing, dam building and land reclamation projects, were all created by the sweat and labour of the people and cadres. leading members of the county party committee worked with the masses most of the time, carrying loads with shoulder-poles and digging earth at reservoir sites with them. only one-third of the cadres stayed in the office of the county party committee to handle routine work. construction went all the year round. women also took part, doing one-third of the work.

the greater the enthusiasm of the masses, chen yung-kuei said, the more the leading cadres should be concerned about their well-being and see to it that good arrangements are made for the people's daily life.

chen yung-kuei said the work of a county must be planned in an overall way. the county party committee should draw up overall plans for deploying the county's manpower and material and financial resources so that people in all walks of life can contribute their share. the party's policy of voluntary participation, mutual benefit and the exchange of equal values should be adhered to when

socialist coordination in the building of one project is planned by several farming units.

leading cadres at all levels should work as a common worker, regularly taking part in collective productive labour. in hsiyang county, office cadres at the county level, including leading cadres, do productive labour at least 100 days a year, commune cadres at least 200 days, and brigade and team cadres at least 300 days. standing committee members of the county party committee often go to the grassroots to work with the masses, ask for their opinions, and make investigations. they set an example in plain living and hard struggle.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Southwest China Administrative Region Develops Industry, Agriculture

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Apr. 14, 1973)

total grain output in the loshan administrative region of southwest china's szechwan province was 33.4 per cent higher last year than that of 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution started, though it was hit by a serious drought. the total value of industrial output in 1972 was 3.5 times the 1965 figure.

the regional committee of the communist party has since 1966 given the prime importance to agricultural production in the 15 counties of the region which is in the southern part of the province. it organized the masses to deepen the movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. the movement centred on the improvement of farmland. after several years of hard work, the region has built more than 290 big and medium-sized reservoirs, dug and dredged over 3,700 ditches, and opened more than 38,000 water detention ponds. now two-thirds of the farmland gives high and stable yields. the acreage grown to a crop of wheat followed by a crop of rice a year accounts for 53 per cent of the farmland. the region's annual increase in grain output has averaged 7 per cent ever since 1970.

the region is using local natural resources to develop the chemical fertilizer, cement, power, metallurgy and agricultural machinery industries. in the past it only made machines for processing agricultural products. now it produces whole sets of equipment for small nitrogenous

fertilizer plants and sugar refineries, and makes motors, turbines and rice-transplanters. as many farm machines were added in the past three years as in the previous two decades, averaging 14 machines a production brigade. there are over 1,300 small factories and mines, as against 300 before the cultural revolution.

while arranging grain production well, the people's communes and production brigades transformed dried river-beds for planting sugar-cane, reclaimed wasteland for growing tea, and planted mulberry trees along fields. the region has built 37 factories including those processing sugar, tea and silk. the growth of light industry is meeting the needs of the people more fully and accumulating funds for local agriculture and heavy industry.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Northeast China Industry Utilize Waste to Generate Electricity

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 14, 1973)

more than 120 industrial enterprises in the northeast china's liaoning province are using waste heat, steam and water to generate electricity. a total of 63,000 kilowatts of generators have been installed in recent years.

the pioneer was the talien steel plant which added a steam producing unit to a heating furnace so that the waste heat is used to produce 70,000 kilowatt hours of electricity daily. this replaced the former cooling installation. a dozen industrial enterprises in the steel centre of anshan and other cities quickly followed suit. even cement works found ways to use waste heat for this purpose.

a paper mill in yingkou made use of water heads found between some processes and the mill has added a dozen installations to use the water power to drive small water turbine generators with a combined daily output of 30,000 kwh.

the talien water works has put up two small hydro-electric power stations by using the water heads from a reservoir's flow to produce 200,000 kwh annually.

WORKER HOUSING

Central China City Expands Workers Housing Estates

(NCNA-English Changsha, Apr. 13, 1973)

more than 3,000 worker households in the central china city of changsha have moved into new apartments in the past year or so.

the four- or five-storied buildings, which have running water, electricity and sanitary facilities, are located near factories and government offices. they are designed for the local rainy and hot climate.

the living conditions of the working people have improved steadily. chingshuitang neighbourhood formerly was a mix of lean-tos and other slum housing. now it has bright multi-storied buildings with schools and department stores. many of the tenants were "coolies" before liberation, carrying sedan chairs, collecting garbage or peddling water. chen chun-nan, a retired worker and an old resident of the area, pulled a rickshaw for more than 30 years in the old society. he took shelter in a tiny straw hut. now his family of six live in a three-room apartment.

these apartments were state built. rent, water and electricity charges account for about 5 per cent of a worker's income.

the total industrial production value of the city last year was more than 20 times the 1949 figure, turning the consumer city into a producer city. on the basis of the growth in production, new housing covers almost three million square metres of floor space, equivalent to three-fourths of the city's pre-liberation housing area.

POSTAL SERVICE

Better Postal Service in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Apr. 13, 1973)

a network of postal routes radiates today from lhasa to every county in tibet autonomous region, west china. it brings mail, parcels and newspapers to the million emancipated serfs who had no freedom of correspondence before liberation.

more than 10,000 kilometres of motor postal routes were built and tens of thousands of kilometres of caravan trails and footpaths opened after liberation.

the tibetan plateau was cut off entirely from the outside world under dark feudal serfdom before liberation. running the risk of falling to their death over precipices, the serfs trudged in and out to deliver mails for the local reactionary government, monasteries and the nobility.

the postal service developed rapidly after liberation, particularly after the 1959 democratic reform which abolished serfdom in tibet. many motor routes have been opened during the great proletarian cultural revolution. in lhasa, loka, chamdo and two other areas, 29 motor postal routes totalling 12,300 kilometres were built. the mileage covered by lhasa's central motor postal service was 50 per cent more in 1972 than in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

newspaper and magazine circulation has steadily increased. the "people's daily", and the "red flag" journal and "tibet daily" in the tibetan and han languages had a circulation of more than 100,000 copies in 1972. sales of the "tibet daily" in the tibetan language alone were 31.6 per cent more last year than in 1971.

the party organizations at various levels in the postal departments pay great attention to training postal workers of tibetan nationality. tibetan workers constitute 30 per cent of the total. many workers of serf origin have been promoted to leading posts in the post offices.

DESERT CONTROL

Visit to Oasis on Edge of Northwest China Desert

(NCNA-English Sian, Apr. 13, 1973)

beside dreary sand dunes, we found thriving agriculture on land opened by a production brigade on the southern edge of the maowusu desert in northwest china.

the yangchiaopan production brigade of more than 500 peasant households in chingpien county, shensi province, is cut across in the middle by the ancient great wall. the flat farmland on both sides of the great wall are sheltered by rows of a kind of drought-resistant willow trees (salix cheilophila) against sandstorms. tractors rumbled in the distance while men and women commune members worked to improve the soil. sparkling water flowed to the deep-ploughed fields through a network of canals and ditches.

this part of northern shensi province was hit by drought in the past two years. in 1971, the dry spell lasted 100 days, yet a good grain harvest averaging 3.75 tons per hectare was reaped. last year's dry spell was the worst in decades, yet the yield further climbed to 4.57 tons per hectare. the revolutionary determination of the people made all this possible. above all, the success was achieved under the guidance of chairman mao's teaching on building socialism by self-reliance and hard struggle.

wrest land from sand dunes

north of the brigade, on the northern bank of a local river named the luho, we saw what yangchiaopan village was like in the old days. here rolling sand dunes extend for miles into the distance. driven by wind from the north, the dunes moved south year after year and in some places almost buried the ancient great wall. sheng chan-hai, a veteran peasant who has for years led the local people in fighting the elements, told us: "our brigade was carved out of such sandy wastes."

this veteran peasant has witnessed the decades of change in the area. his family was driven south by advancing shifting sand to yangchiaopan sixty years ago when he was a boy. his uncle and other poor peasants tried to wrest pieces of land from the dunes. they built a fascine dam across the luho river and dug a ditch to lead in river water to wash away the sand. when the landlords heard of this, they seized the land the poor peasants had reclaimed with their sweat and labour.

things began to change when the workers' and peasants' red army led by chairman mao reached northern shensi province in 1935 at the end of the long march. people's political power was established. sheng chan-hai joined the communist party and became head of the village party organization and government.

sheng chan-hai led the people in organizing seasonal mutual-aid farming teams. together they levelled sand dunes with water from the luho river and opened large tracts of land. the grain they produced helped support the war against japanese aggression. chairman mao in 1942 commended the people of yangchiaopan for their efforts in building irrigation projects. this inspired the people in their battle against the shifting sand.

the battle has grown in scale since the founding of the people's republic in 1949. to build the first masonry dam across the luho river, sheng chan-hai and other peasants moved stones on donkey back from dozens of kilometres away. they gained rich experience through collective effort and, with water channelled from the local river, levelled more than 1,000 sand dunes and ridges. in the summer rainy season, they flooded the land with silt-laden river water and the silt subsequently settled down and formed a

carpet of fertile soil. they planted trees around the fields to anchor the sand and dug a web of canals and ditches. a flourishing oasis appeared on the former wilderness.

tap ground water

the quest for water took the people many years of arduous efforts. the brigade's average grain yield in 1964 surpassed three tons per hectare, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development. the yield remained at that level in the following five years because of shortage of water. the luho river in this area dwindled to a mere trickle and sometimes even dried up in summer when the crops need water most. how to find water in this area hemmed in by the desert?

they dug ponds to store river water. but it seeped underground through the sand. this and other facts indicated that there might be rich water resources underground. some old men recalled that years ago there had been a lake nearby which later became silted up and ran dry. others remembered seeing water oozing from rocky cliffs along the local river. the only solution, they decided, was to find subterranean water.

they located the site of the dried up lake and dug into its bottom. the soil became more and more moist as they burrowed, and finally they struck water. a team of young people carried on the project through the cold months, wading in icy water to scoop up sand and mud. an artificial lake covering 1.4 hectares was built, with a storage capacity of 20,000 cubic metres of water.

soon after this, the brigade found rich water resources 93 metres below the ground. six deep wells have been sunk.

seven pumping stations were added during last year's drought. the irrigation projects ensured timely irrigation for all the 213 hectares of land though there was no saturating rain for 180 days. the crops grew luxuriantly in the searing heat and the peasants celebrated their good harvest in high spirits.

in line with the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", the peasants of yangchiaopan have planted apples, mulberry trees and medicinal herbs and raised 2,400 sheep, cattle, horses and mules. a deer farm was recently set up on what had been a sand ridge. the diversified economy has increased the brigade's income.

as funds accumulated, the brigade built a hydro-electric power station and bought farming machines. ploughing, irrigation and grain threshing and processing are today mechanized or semi-mechanized.

cadres of the brigade not long ago penetrated the sandy wastes north of the Luho river to make surveys for further reclamation.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra Gives Third Concert in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1973)

the vienna philharmonic orchestra gave its third concert here this evening. attending the concert were wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council, chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister, lo shu-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of organizations concerned, and musicians shih shao-hua, ting hsi-lin, yang chi, yu hui-yung, wang tung, li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, lin lin and liu hsi-lin.

this evening's concert was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and austrian people. it began with the playing of the national anthems of china and austria. under the baton of willi boskovsky, the austrian musicians played works by mozart and waltzes by johann strauss and josef strauss, which are rich in national flavour. the orchestra's fine presentation was warmly applauded.

at their second concert yesterday evening, the austrian musicians successfully presented the chinese piano concerto "the yellow river" with chinese pianist yin cheng-chung as the soloist and claudio abbado as the conductor. the performance, drew enthusiastic applause. hand in hand, claudio abbado and yin cheng-chung took curtain calls. as a token of friendship for the austrian musicians, yin cheng-chung then played schubert's impromptu in g flat major.

conductor claudio abbado said that they were delighted to play chinese music with a chinese friend. yin cheng-chung said this was a cooperation embodying the friendship between the chinese and austrian people.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Journalists Delegation Feted in London

(NCNA-English London, Apr. 13, 1973)

_____ anthony kershaw, british under-secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, gave a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the visiting chinese journalists delegation.

present at the reception were peter thomas, secretary of state for wales; eric norris, deputy under-secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs; other officials from the british government; some members of parliament and well-known press and cultural figures.

sung chih-kuang, chinese ambassador to britain, attended the reception on invitation.

speaking on behalf of the british government at the reception, anthony kershaw extended a warm welcome to the visit of the chinese journalists delegation to britain.

pan fei, leader of the chinese journalists delegation, in his speech expressed gratitude to the british government and people for their warm welcome and friendly entertainment given to the delegation.

after arriving in britain on march 21, the chinese journalists delegation visited london, cambridge, nottingham and wales.

peter thomas, secretary of state for wales, received the chinese journalists in cardiff of wales on april 6 and had a friendly talk with them.

CHINA AND BRITAIN AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss and British Sports Figures Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1973)

_____ the all-china sports federation gave a banquet here this evening in honour of well-known sports figures thomas keller of switzerland and oscar state of britain who are on a friendly visit to china.

among the guests at the banquet were margaret state, wife of oscar state, and adrian keller, son of thomas keller.

albert-louis natural, swiss ambassador to china, and m. h. morgan, counsellor of the british embassy here were also present.

attending were leading members of the all-china sports federation and organizations concerned yu pu-hsueh, chung shih-tung, wang pen-tso, chang chih-huai and chu tse.

the swiss and british guests arrived here by air yesterday.

CHINA AND BULGARIA

Bulgarian Group to Chinese Export Commodities Fair Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1973)

a group of the bulgarian chamber of commerce led by rangel milev, deputy general manager of the bulgarian industrial materials import corporation, arrived here by air today to visit china's export commodities fair at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

it was greeted at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned wang ju-kun and chao chih-chien. a. borisov, member of the group and commercial counsellor of the bulgarian embassy in peking, was on hand.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Hold Reception on Occasion of Khmer Traditional New Year

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk held a reception here at the great hall of the people today on the occasion of the khmer traditional new year. a historic film recording samdech sihanouk's inspection tour of the liberated zone of cambodia was shown at the reception which was filled with cordiality and friendship.

penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth, and ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, attended the reception.

chinese leaders and leading members of departments concerned present were chou en-lai, li hsien-nien, li teh-sheng, hsu hsiang-chien, teng ying-chao, chi peng-fei, han nien-lung, li chiang, shen chien, yuan hua-ping, lin chia-mei, huang chieh, hsu han-ping and wang chen. chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife madame yang ling were also present.

attending the reception were also:

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, nguyen thuong, d.r.v.n. ambassador to the kingdom of cambodia, and tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking;

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea, and his wife; and

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries and foreign correspondents.

in his remark prior to the film, samdech sihanouk said: "it is of great importance to us that premier chou en-lai and other chinese leaders are present at the reception on the first day of the festive cambodian traditional new year."

he expressed thanks to the chinese people led by chairman mao tsetung for their support to the cambodian people's struggle and to viet nam, korea and other friendly countries for their support and their recognition of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

samdech sihanouk spoke on the significance of the cambodian people's struggle for the liberation of

the fatherland with regard to supporting the asian, african and latin american peoples in their struggle for liberation. he dwelt upon the excellent situation in the struggle of the cambodian people and said that the film provided a vivid proof of this.

with samdech sihanouk himself as the narrator, the film reproduces the vivid scenes of samdech and madame sihanouk's inspection tour of the liberated zone in the company of special envoy ieng sary. samdech sihanouk drove to the liberated zone of cambodia through the ho chi minh trail and from the moment he stepped on the soil of cambodia, he was enthusiastically welcomed by khieu samphan, deputy prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c. and general commander of the people's armed forces of national liberation, and ministers hou yuon and hu nim and other cambodian leaders. the moment he set foot on his country, samdech sihanouk scooped up a handful of soil and smelled it. the film records the moving scenes of rousing welcome given by armymen and civilians of the liberated zone and their meticulous care for their beloved head of state. it also records the meetings of the council of ministers presided over by samdech sihanouk and the magnificent sight of the rally of ten thousand people at koulen mountain in celebration of the third anniversary of the n.u.f.c. and the p.a.f.n.u. at this rally samdech sihanouk warmly met the local people of all walks of life and reviewed the armed forces. he declared to the crowd: "all members of our armed forces are pure patriots. a great part of their weapons are captured from the hands of the enemy." in the film there are shots showing the samdech's visit to angkor wat. the film aroused a long ovation.

then premier chou en-lai cordially shook hands with samdech sihanouk and congratulated him once again on the great success of his inspection tour.

after the film, guests and hosts attended a buffet party at which, samdech sihanouk proposed a toast to the health and long life of chairman mao and the constant growth of the friendship of the people of all countries.

premier chou en-lai said that he felt very happy to have the opportunity at this new year reception to see the film about samdech and madame sihanouk's inspection tour of the liberated zone in the company of ieng sary. "it is an exciting, historic document of heroism," he said. he proposed a toast to the health and long life of her majesty queen sisowath monivong kossamak nearirat, to the health and long life of samdech sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, to the health of prime minister and madame penn nouth, to the health of special envoy ieng sary, and to the health of the whole family of samdech sihanouk.

attending the reception were also ministers of the r.g.n.u.c. sarin chhak and madame sarin chhak, chan

youran, thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, huot sambath, chea san, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, and thiounn prasith; vice-minister van piny and madame van piny; and prince norodom yuvaneath and madame yuvaneath, princess roeungsy and her husband, princess keth kanya, madame pemme peang, prince sisowath methavi and ambassador toch kham doeun and madame toch kham doeun.

Samdech Sihanouk on Significance of His Inspection Tour of Liberated Zone of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia, said that his inspection tour of the liberated zone proved to the world that "cambodian people are the masters of cambodia and we have the destiny of cambodia in our own hands."

samdech norodom sihanouk made the remarks at a two-and-half-hour press conference here this evening after his reception for khmer traditional new year.

he told the more than 150 foreign and chinese correspondents that it is the cambodian people themselves who are fighting for the independence of cambodia. "you can see in the film (shown at the new year reception) that the fighters of the cambodian people's armed forces of national liberation are typical khmers." this exploded the mendacious propaganda by the enemies that "north vietnamese" were fighting in cambodia.

madame sihanouk, prime minister penn nouth and madame penn nouth, special envoy ieng sary, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia and members of the royal family attended the press conference.

samdech sihanouk pointed out that his inspection of the liberated zone also proved that the cambodian people's resistance movement -- the national united front of cambodia is united as one. it is a single organization, a monolithic body. "some people say, 'red khmers' do not want sihanouk", he said, "but from the film you can see how khieu samphan, hou yuon, hu nim and other leaders of interior part of the national united front warmly welcomed me and my relations with them are not simply protocol but are affectionate and warm. they are proud of the fact that i am with the people in the liberated zone." "the cambodian people who are fighting against u.s. aggression have always

regarded me as the leader of the national resistance movement".

samdech sihanouk particularly spoke of the meetings of the council of ministers he presided over in the liberated zone and stressed that the royal government of national union of cambodia is located in the liberated zone of cambodia. inside cambodia, he added, khieu samphan, hou yuon, hu nim and prince norodom phurissara are leading this government and running the country collectively. this government has its administrative organs, an army, and all necessary powers. we protest with those who call us "a government in exile."

samdech sihanouk said that he toured freely several provinces, and returned to the holy angkor, symbol of the continuity and unity of the cambodian state. all this testified to the fact that "we are masters of the destiny of cambodia".

the samdech stressed that his recent return to the liberated zone "enables us to make a big stride along the road of victory diplomatically and politically. such is the great significance of my return to the liberated zone."

Samdech Sihanouk on Excellent Situation in Liberated Zone

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1973)

cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk gave an account at the press conference here this evening of the current excellent situation in the political, military and economic fields in the cambodian liberated zone.

he said: "the people in the liberated zone are fired with enthusiasm, they are fervent in revolution. they are waging a revolution." he said that the people in the liberated zone have, through democratic elections, established political power organs at various levels from village, township to county and province. these organs are exercising fully the power and functions of a legal government. they represent the interest of the people and of the country. militarily, the people's armed forces of national liberation have controlled nine tenth of the country's territory. the people, including women, are vying in joining their own army. people were often seen requesting with tears in their eyes, for permission to go to the battlefront. the fighters receive warm support and assistance from the people. the army and people are fully united in the spirit of fervent patriotism.

"i am proud of the heroism of the fighters in the interior," he added.

samdech sihanouk pointed out that the people's armed forces of national liberation have good weapons. u.s. imperialism, he said, armed the lon nol clique's troops with weapons. however, the people's armed forces of national liberation captured them from the hands of the lon nol clique. "in this sense," he said, "the people's armed forces of national liberation is an anti-u.s. army equipped with u.s. weapons. relying on this, we can fight for many years. if u.s. is willing to, we will keep it company and fight to the finish," he said.

samdech sihanouk said "i am surprised that inspite of the u.s. wanton bombings and the drought last year, the liberated zone is very prosperous economically. owing to irrigation, the liberated zone still won a rich rice harvest inspite of the drought. animal husbandry is also doing well. every village has many chickens, ducks and cows. people are well-clad, especially the women." he added "the liberated zone is strong politically, militarily and economically. these are the facts i witnessed."

Cambodia Will Never Accept Ceasefire, Says Samdech Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1973)

cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk stressed at the press conference here this evening: "cambodia will never accept ceasefire, nor compromise. if the u.s.a. does not stop its interference in cambodia, we will go on fighting."

the samdech said, two months ago he proposed officially on behalf of the national united front and the royal government of national union of cambodia that he might have, without any pre-conditions, some contact with the u.s. side, to study together a solution to the problem of cambodia. he said, "we should be ready to forget all the bombing and sufferings imposed on our people by the u.s.a. we proposed to have a reconciliation with the u.s.a." "but we maintain that the u.s.a. must put an end to its military involvement in cambodia, put an end to aiding lon nol, and cease its interference in our affairs."

however the u.s. side was not ready to negotiate with us, samdech sihanouk pointed out, so we had no choice but to continue our armed resistance.

the samdech went on to say: "when we speak of negotiating with the u.s.a., we mean to negotiate the question of

ending u.s. interference in cambodia, not the question of ceasefire. they are two different questions. for, in the present circumstances, ceasefire means splitting our country, means recognition of the lon nol-controlled zone. and this is dangerous. instead of solving the problem of cambodia, it will prolong the war. if the u.s.a. ceases its interference in cambodia, the traitorous lon nol regime will quickly collapse. then, the problem of cambodia will be easily solved."

samdech sihanouk stressed: "we now control nine-tenths of the territory of our country. our people's armed forces of national liberation are stronger than ever. the bombing by u.s. planes cannot make us retreat, instead it will urge us to press forward. the u.s.a. cannot defeat us. we will never accept ceasefire, nor compromise. we do not like war. we love peace, but we have no choice."

To Support Cambodia Is to Support Liberty and Security of 3rd World, Says Samdech Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1973)

"to support cambodia is to support the liberty and the security of the 3rd world," said samdech sihanouk at his press conference here this evening. he said: "there is a link between our struggle and the cause of the 3rd world, i.e., the countries of asia, africa and latin america." he praised many african countries for their recognition to the royal government of national union of cambodia.

samdech sihanouk said he did not expect anything from pro-imperialist countries in the "free world". referring to the soviet union and some other countries, samdech sihanouk said, he hope that they will take a reasonable decision that will keep their prestige and end their commitment to phnom penh. he said: "we hope they will change their present stand of assisting lon nol and against us." "we hope so, but i'm not too optimistic about it. it's just a dream. perhaps such a dream may become true. we do not want to be their enemies and we are very sad that they do not like us. we can't change their policy," he said.

Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk Leave Peking for Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1973)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk, and ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, left peking by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

samdech norodom sihanouk's party include ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, and huot sambath; vice-minister van piny and madame van piny; prince norodom yuvaneath; princess norodom keth kanya; prince sisowath methavi; and cambodian ambassador to korea ang kim khoan and madame ang kim khoan.

present at the airport to see them off were:

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c. and prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c., and madame penn nouth; r.g.n.u.c. ministers sarin chhak and madame sarin chhak, chan youran, chea san, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, and thiounn prasith; princess norodom roeungsy and her husband; madame pemme peang; madame yuvaneath; and cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and madame toch kham doeun;

li hsien-nien, chinese vice-premier; hsu hsiang-chien and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairmen of the standing committee of the national people's congress; madame teng ying-chao; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; and leading members of departments concerned han nien-lung, kuo lu, lin chia-mei, huang chieh, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, wang chen, lu wei-chao, ma jen-hui and kao chien-chung;

d.p.r.k. ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and madame hyun jun keuk; and embassy officials; and

nguyen thuong, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to cambodia:

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in china; and kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and his wife yang ling, accompanied the distinguished guests to pyongyang.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1973)

ma yi, vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building and acting head of the chinese group to the sino-czechoslovak joint commission for scientific and technical cooperation, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the czechoslovak scientific and technical delegation led by antonin mrazek, head of the czechoslovak group to the joint commission and vice-minister of technological and investment development.

the delegation arrived here this afternoon to attend the 15th session of the sino-czechoslovak joint commission for scientific and technical cooperation.

karel kurka, czechoslovak ambassador to china, was present at the banquet.

on hand were han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of other chinese departments concerned.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Minister Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1973)

liu hsi-yao, head of the scientific and educational group under the state council, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of marjatta vaananen, second minister of education of finland, and her accompanying official kalervo siikala, director of the international department of the ministry of education.

minister vaananen flew in here this afternoon to pay a friendly visit to china at the invitation of liu hsi-yao and to attend the forthcoming photo exhibition on finnish art of architecture.

at the banquet liu hsi-yao and m. vaananen toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the chinese and finnish peoples and cultural exchanges between the two countries.

attending the banquet were leading members of departments concerned jen pu-chai, yang chi, hu sha, chang ying, liu feng, wang lien-lung and chang wei.

finnish ambassador to china veli helenius, embassy officials, and finnish staff members working at the forthcoming exhibition were present.

when stopping over at kwangchow, the distinguished guests from finland were welcomed by shan yin-chang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and chung ming, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND ISRAEL

Barbarous Crime of Israeli Aggressors Denounced

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1973)

the "people's daily" carried an article by its commentator today entitled "barbarous crime of the israeli aggressors". the article reads as follows:

on april 10, 1973, the israeli zionists flagrantly attacked with naval and air forces leading bodies of the palestinian guerrillas and refugee camps at beirut, capital of lebanon, and some coastal areas. palestinian guerrilla leaders mohamed youssef el najaal, kamal adwan and kamal al nasser were unfortunately killed and heavy casualties were inflicted on the palestinian and lebanese people. this is another new crime committed frantically by the israeli aggressors against lebanon and the palestinian and other arab people. the chinese people are deeply indignant at and strongly condemn this criminal act.

the recent attack of the israeli zionists fully reveals their aggressive nature and extremely ruthless features. in recent years they have incessantly raided palestinian refugee camps and unscrupulously carried out military provocations against the arab countries. on the land they have occupied they forcibly demolished civilian houses, seized farm land and cruelly persecuted the palestinian and other arab people. not long ago they even shot down a libyan airliner over sinai, resulting in the serious incident of over 100 deaths. now they have committed another shocking crime in making an armed attack on lebanon and killing palestinian guerrilla leaders. all these facts show that the zionists are capable of

any savage means in order to destroy the palestinian guerrillas, forever deprive the palestinian people of their national right to return to their homeland and permanently occupy palestine and arab territories.

the israeli zionist attack is a gross violation of lebanon's sovereignty. israeli military chiefs have brazenly declared that israel has no need whatsoever to respect the sovereignty of lebanon since there are palestinian guerrillas operating on lebanese territory. this is the height of arrogance. everybody knows that the palestinian people have been driven out of their homeland by the zionists. in these circumstances it is entirely just for the palestinian people to fight on other arab territories for the restoration of their national rights with the support of other fraternal arab people. what is left of the principles of international practice if the israeli aggressors are allowed to attack under this pretext one arab country today and another tomorrow?

it is no accident that the israeli zionists dared to commit such a crime. it is plain to all that one superpower supplies an uninterrupted flow of money and weapons to israel, while the other superpower incessantly provides it with massive manpower and sources for troop recruitment, and even technical specialists, in the form of emigrants. it is precisely such support and encouragement of the superpowers that have made the zionists so arrogant.

the aggressors and reactionaries think that they can put down the resistance struggle of the oppressed nations and people by savagely murdering revolutionary leaders and revolutionary people. however, the result is invariably the opposite. when one man falls, millions will rise to take his place. the israeli aggressors' despicable crime of raiding lebanon and murdering palestinian guerrilla leaders can only arouse still deeper hatred among the palestinian and other arab people for the enemy and strengthen their will to fight imperialism and israeli zionism. we are convinced that so long as they heighten vigilance, strengthen solidarity and persist in fighting, the palestinian and other arab people are bound to overcome all difficulties on the road of advance and win fresh victories in their struggle against aggression.

CHINA AND ITALY

Second Session of Sino-Italian Amalgamated Committee Ends Successfully

(NCNA-English Rome, Apr. 12, 1973)

the two-day second session of the sino-italian amalgamated committee held in accordance with the stipulations of the trade and payments agreement between the chinese and italian governments wound up here successfully today.

pasquale ricciulli, deputy director of the economic department of the italian foreign ministry and head of the italian delegation to the sino-italian amalgamated committee, gave a reception yesterday evening in honour of the chinese delegation headed by sun so-chang, deputy bureau director under the ministry of foreign trade. chinese ambassador to italy shen pin was present on the occasion.

ambassador shen pin yesterday gave a luncheon for both delegations. among those present at the luncheon were armando fracassi, director of the trade agreement department, miozzi, director of the imports and exports department, and giulio fucito, director of the trade development department, of the ministry of foreign trade.

the chinese delegation arrived here on the morning of april 10.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1973)

vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with the members of the visiting delegation of economic circles from shizuoka prefecture, japan, with yutaro akeyama as its adviser, keitaro masui its leader and ituhei shinma its deputy leader.

present on the occasion were leading members of the china council for the promotion of international trade and the asian affairs department of foreign ministry, including liu hsi-wen, li yung-ting, wang hsiao-yun and wu shu-tung.

Japanese Guests Leave Peking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1973)

shiro nakagawa, head of the animal keeping section of the ueno zoo in tokyo, and his party left here for shanghai by plane this afternoon before leaving for home.

they arrived in peking on april 3 escorting a pair of penguins and a pair of japanese serows presented by the ueno zoo to the peking zoo as gifts.

during their stay in peking, they visited the peking zoo and discussed with the staff and animal keepers on the keeping of pandas, serows and penguins. they were feted by ting hung, a leading member of the municipal parks and forestry bureau of peking. they also visited places of interests.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met here today with chairman of the japan broadcasting corporation yoshinori maeda and his party akira ogata, yoshisada ichinomiya, yasuo yokosawa and takeshi ishikawa. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

deputy director tai cheng-yuan of the central broadcasting administrative bureau was present on the occasion.

Chinese Ambassador Chen Chu Calls on Chairman of General Association of Korean Residents in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 13, 1973)

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu today called on han dok su, chairman, and li jin gyu, li gye baek, ho nam gi, chong jae pil and hong bong su, vice-chairmen, of the general association of the korean residents in japan.

the two sides had a conversation in a warm and friendly atmosphere about the blood-cemented militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples.

MALAYSIA

Malaysia Raises Self-Sufficiency in Rice

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1973)

malaysia is now 85 per cent self-sufficient in rice. this was revealed to the press by mohamed noor hassan, director-general of the malaysian national rice authority in kuala lumpur on april 11, according to a kuala lumpur report.

rice is the staple food of malaysia. but the country could supply less than 50 per cent of its own need of rice in 1957. in recent years, it has expanded the acreage of paddy fields and built some irrigation projects. a comparative large development of rice production was made, which changed the situation in the colonial days when malaysia imported large quantities of rice annually.

malaysia has now more than 1.3 million acres of paddy fields, of which more than 0.9 million acres are in west malaysia. in 1957, only 6,600 acres in west malaysia could grow two crops a year and more than 320,000 acres grew two crops in 1970.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Calls on Chairman Arafat

(NCNA-English Beirut, Apr. 12, 1973)

li teh-hua, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in lebanon, called on here today yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization, and on behalf of the chinese government and people expressed to him and the martyrs' families his condolences and sympathy on the death of mohammed youssef al najaal, kamal adwan and kamal al nasser.

on the occasion, the chinese charge d'affaires a.i. strongly condemned israeli zionism for the barbarous attack and the murdering of three leaders of the palestine resistance movement. he reaffirmed the chinese government's position to resolutely support the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples.

chairman arafat declared that the martyrs are the torch on the road of victory, and that the palestinian people would continue their march along the road of revolution till final victory.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Expresses Condolences on Death of Palestinian Guerrilla Leaders

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying and leading members of departments concerned this morning went to the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking and expressed condolences on the death of palestinian guerrilla leaders mahamed youssef el najjar, kamal adwan and kamal nasser and other revolutionaries who were recently killed by israeli aggressors in cold blood.

the vice-foreign minister tendered deep condolences on their unfortunate death and expressed cordial sympathy for their families. ho ying strongly condemned the israeli zionists for their infamous crimes of encroaching on lebanon and killing palestinian guerrilla leaders. "the palestinian and other arab peoples are heroic peoples," he said. "we are convinced that you will turn sorrow to strength, further raise vigilance, strengthen unity and persist in struggle and you will surely win victory in your struggle against aggression."

among the mourners at the mission were tsao ke-chiang, ting hsueh-sung, hsiang chien, chou chueh and chu chuan-hsien.

wreaths were sent in from the chinese foreign ministry, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of Chinese Academy of Sciences Leaves Bucharest for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Apr. 13, 1973)

acting secretary general of the chinese academy of sciences yueh chih-chien and the delegation he was leading left here yesterday for home after concluding a friendship visit and signing the scientific cooperation plan for 1973-1974 between china and romania.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by m. nicolescu, chairman and s. milcu, vice-chairman, of the romanian academy, as well as other leading members of the departments concerned.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also at the airport seeing them off.

on april 11, chinese ambassador chang hai-feng gave a dinner party in the embassy for the visiting chinese delegation.

among those attending were m. nicolescu, chairman of the romanian academy, m.gheorghiu, chairman of the academy of social and political sciences of romania, v. gliga, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and others.

Delegation of Chinese Academy of Sciences Returns from Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1973)

the delegation of the chinese academy of sciences led by yueh chih-chien, acting secretary general of the academy, flew back here today after a friendly visit to romania.

it was met at the airport by wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy, wang chien-chung, a leading member of the academy, and leading members of the departments concerned, including yen chi-tzu, pan chun, tang wen-lin and chao wei-shan. second secretary marius gheorghiu and attache dumitru mocioiu of the romanian embassy here were present.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Trade Delegation Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 14, 1973)

a 7-member trade delegation from the somali democratic republic led by mohamed warsama ali, minister of foreign trade, arrived here from peking by air today.

they were greeted at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

the delegation arrived in peking on april 12 to attend china's 1973 spring export commodities fair and pay a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government.

somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman and his wife accompanied the delegation to kwangchow.

CHINA AND TOGO

Chinese Ambassador to Togo Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1973)

wei pao-shan, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of togo, presented credentials to etienne eyadema, president of the republic of togo, at the presidency on april 12, according to a lome report.

the president had a cordial and friendly talk with the ambassador after the presentation.

present on the occasion were joachim huntede, minister of foreign affairs; barthelemy lamboni, minister at the presidency in charge of internal affairs; theodore kpotivi lacle, director of the office of the presidency; and others.

the chinese ambassador arrived in lome on april 4. togolese foreign minister huntede received him on april 11.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chou En-lai, Chi Peng-fei, Ho Ying, Chen Mu-hua and Kuo Lu Meet Zambian President's Special Assistants

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1973)

premier chou en-lai, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister chen mu-hua of economic relations with foreign countries, and vice-minister of communications kuo lu met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with mark c. chona and lishomwa m. lishomwa, special assistants to the president of the republic of zambia.

present at the meeting were zambian ambassador to china j.k. chivunga and first secretary of the embassy a.s. mweemba.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned ho kung-kai, li hsuan, hsu li-chin and kao chien-chung, and staff members chou ming-chi, ma chieh-hsien, hsu erh-wei, chao ching-tien and chan tao-teh.

Special Assistants to President of Republic of Zambia Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 13, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying gave a banquet here today in honour of mark c. chona and lishomwa m. lishomwa, special assistants to the president of the republic of zambia.

also present were j.k. chivunga, zambian ambassador to china; and l.l. ngatwika, charge d'affaires ad interim of the tanzanian embassy in china.

among those present were leading members of departments concerned under the chinese foreign ministry, the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries and the ministry of communications ho kung-kai, li hsuan, hsu li-chin and chu chuan-hsien.

in cordial conversations at the banquet, hosts and guests praised the anti-imperialist unity and militant friendship between the chinese and zambian peoples. both ho ying and chona toasted the constant consolidation and development of the friendly relations of cooperation between china and zambia.

this morning, vice-foreign minister ho ying and special assistants mark c. chona and lishomwa m. lishomwa continued their talks here.

Zambian President's Special Assistants Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1973)

mark c. chona and lishomwa m. lisnomwa, special assistants to the president of the republic of zambia, left here by air this morning. they will leave china via kwangchow.

present at the airport to see them off were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, and leading members of departments concerned ho kung-kai, li hsuan and hsu li-chin.

zambian ambassador to china, j.k. chivunga, and his wife, were also present.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

April 27, 1973 No. 5362

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* NATIONAL *
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PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY

Initiate a Three-Great-Mutual-Help Effort and Strengthen Revolutionary Unity

- The PLA unit where the late cherish-privates model Wang K'o-ch'in belonged develops our army's glorious tradition of "officers and men united as one" and doggedly initiates activities showing mutual concern in political matters, mutual help in technical matters and mutual concern in livelihood, performing various tasks in a brisk and vigorous manner

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 12, 1973)

(Based on an NCNA dispatch from Nanking, April 31, 1973) A certain regiment of a unit under the Nanking PLA Command--a unit where the late well-known cherish-privates model Wang K'o-ch'in belonged--seriously develops our army's glorious tradition of "officers and men united as one" and doggedly carries out activities showing mutual concern politically, mutual help technically and mutual concern in livelihood. This stimulates unity of the whole regiment up and down and allows shoulder-to-shoulder progress and a dynamic and lively atmosphere in various branches of work.

Wang K'o-ch'in was formerly a platoon commander of this regiment. In the years of revolutionary war, he cherished profound proletarian feelings toward the fighters and created the useful cherish-privates and lead-them-along experience of mutual help and mutual enlightenment. On December 11, 1946, in an editorial entitled "Unfold A Widespread Wang K'o-ch'in Campaign," Yenan Chieh-fang Jih-pao called on the whole PLA to emulate him. Since then, for over 20 years, this regiment has always been carrying on as its glorious tradition an effort to acquire Wang K'o-ch'in's spirit and a three-great-mutual-help campaign. On July 10, 1947, Wang K'o-ch'in gloriously sacrificed himself in a battle to

liberate Tingt'ao of Shantung. Every year that day, the whole regiment called a general meeting of its members to honor his memory and to study his deeds.

In the past few years, with the deepening of the criticize-revisionism and rectify-style campaign, the commanders and fighters have further studied Chairman Mao's great call at the Party's "9th National Congress," "Unite and win still greater victories," and penetratingly criticized the crime of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type of creating separate spheres of influence, seeking division and wrecking revolutionary unity. They have come to understand more profoundly that strengthening revolutionary unity is an important guarantee for the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Thus, the three-great-mutual-help activity is made an ever more dynamic affair. The regiment constantly invites Wang K'o-ch'in's former fellow fighters to make reports, and organizes cadres and fighters to visit exhibitions of Wang K'o-ch'in's deeds. Many companies constantly send backbone cadres to learn and acquire experience from the company to which Wang K'o-ch'in belonged in his life. Many cadres and fighters have worked out with fellow fighters plans for mutual help, mutual enlightenment, and mutual progress. In the unit there appears a moving scene of fighting in unity.

In unfolding the three-great-mutual-help campaign, the commanders and fighters of this regiment pay particular attention to the political and ideological growth of their fellow fighters. Strict demands are combined with patient and elaborate ideological and political work.

The newly promoted political instructor Ch'en Ting-yüan of the 8th company showed lack of patience in handling ideological work. After learning this, Wang K'o-ch'in's former fellow fighter regiment commander Wang Man-chüan rushed over in time to the 8th company to render concrete help. He first treated Ch'en Ting-yüan to a story of how Wang K'o-ch'in patiently helped new fighters' to make progress.

One day, the Wang K'o-ch'in platoon received a new fighter. This fighter, named Pai Chih-hsüeh, was young in age and often missed his family when he first joined the army. With a show of profound proletarian feelings, Wang K'o-ch'in showed concern for him in every way, constantly subjected him to class education recalling the bitter past in the light of the sweet present, and helped him to foster gradually the idea of shouldering the rifle and fighting for the people to achieve liberation. Slowly Pai Chih-hsüeh's consciousness rose. Later, he became a combat hero.

Wang Man-chüan said to Ch'en Ting-yüan: "Fighters are all our class brothers. Sometimes, ideological problems crop up. Their solution always takes time. We must give patient education and can never be rash and take the easy way out!" Thanks to Wang Man-chüan's enlightenment and help. Ch'en Ting-yüan realized that to make a good job of ideological and political work, we must show profound proletarian feelings toward the fighters. Thereafter, he showed relatively great patience in the performance of ideological work.

After joining the army, student-turned new fighter Ts'ai Jui-ch'ao showed slow progress. Ch'en Ting-yüan talked with him heart-to-heart on 15 or 16

occasions. Where a talk failed to bring them any closer, it was followed with another. Where one approach failed to bring him around, another was thought out. Where his own talking failed to yield substantial results, those comrades who were closer to Little Ts'ai were urged to do the talking. After such fervent and patient help and education, Little Ts'ai at last raised his consciousness. The pace of his progress was accelerated.

Chang Chi-fu, head of the "Wang K'o-ch'in Platoon," was originally a correspondent in the battalion headquarters. Due to little time given to training in military skills before," he repeatedly "missed" the target in a night shooting exercise. He felt greatly dispirited and disheartened. On noticing this, company commander Wang Chao-lin recalled the deeds of Wang K'o-ch'in who in his life seriously worked with the fighters in a mutual-technical-help effort so that the whole platoon went through many battles with a very short casualty list. He deeply felt that he had not done his part and was determined to help Little Chang catch up at the best possible speed. On the one hand,he urged Little Chang not to feel discouraged and to learn lessons seriously and, on the other, patiently taught Little Chang to practice shooting. By day, he briefed Little Chang on the main points, and, at night, squatted in front of Little Chang to help him practice aiming. On summer nights, sweat drenched his military uniform and mosquitoes and insects flew around making a fair target of him for stings and bites. Undeterred, he constantly practiced with Little Chang late into the night. With the company commander's patient help, Chang Chi-fu rapidly improved his night shooting skill and gave a fine showing in target shooting to become an ideologically enlightened and technically proficient good head of the "Wang K'o-ch'in Platoon."

In unfolding the "three-great-mutual-help" campaign, the cadres and fighters of this regiment show mutual concern and mutual affection. Very profound friendship is forged between the fighters.

Third company commander Wang Li-ming once acted as a platoon commander in the Wang K'o-ch'in Platoon. He afterward left the Wang K'o-ch'in platoon but all a long maintained the good style of concern and care for fighters, as shown by old platoon commander Wang K'o-ch'in.

Once, the third company staged a target practice with hand-grenades. New fighter Yang Ping-sung was throwing grenades for the first time. Because of his slow action, a hand-grenade fell not far from his side, hissing with the green haze of smoke. At this crucial moment, at the risk of his own safety, Wang Li-ming shot ahead like an arrow to drag Little Yang down with his own head sheltering his body. Little Yang was thus saved from danger. The fighter said with feeling: "The company commander really cares for us more than he does himself!"

Due to the unfolding of the "three-major-mutual-help" campaign and unity of officers and privates as one, the comrades get pretty close to each other and give a full demonstration to their fighting strength in the building of the army unit and in various fields of endeavor.

One night, a violent typhoon hit the area of the battalion. Wang K'o-ch'in's former fellow fighter deputy regiment political commissar Li Wei, with the safety of the fighters in mind, walked barefoot through the teeth of wind and rain and looked into all the sleeping quarters the 10-odd companies one by one. Office cadres and battalion- and company-level cadres also went out of their barracks to go among the fighters. For the sake of the safety of their fellow fighters, the fighters on their own got organized to help and save each other. Thanks to the revolutionary unity, they triumphed over the attack of the violent wind. With the typhoon gone, everyone set to work. In only two days' time, several hundred residential houses damaged were repaired and restored. Over 5,600 mow of early rice seedlings affected was saved in an emergency effort.

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COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE

CYL Branch of A Production Brigade in Sinkiang Educates Youths in Revolutionary Heroism

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 10, 1973)

(NCNA Urumchi, April 9, 1973) Under the leadership of the Party branch, the CYL branch of the No. 4 brigade of Hungch'i commune in Ining municipality, Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, continuously educates the youths in revolutionary heroism and encourages the youths to take the proletarian heroes as their examples and to make contributions to the socialist revolution and construction of the motherland.

The CYL branch of the No. 4 brigade of Hungch'i commune constantly educates youths of the brigade by telling them the deeds of the advanced personages of the brigade and the commune.

In the spring of 1970, T'u-erh-hsun-t'o-hu-t'i, a Uighur youth of this commune, was one day transporting manure when a tractor suddenly had an accident and overturned. At this dangerous moment, he gloriously sacrificed his life to save the class brothers on the tractor. His revolutionary spirit of sacrificing himself to save other people produced a great impact on the youths of various nationalities in the No. 4 brigade. They unanimously expressed their will to learn from him. Taking advantage of this incident, the CYL branch organized the youths to learn from such heroic youths as Liu Hu-lan, Lei Feng, Wang Chieh and Chin Hsün-hua and from the heroic and brave deeds of T'u-erh-hsun-t'o-hu-t'i, and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, so as to go on raising their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

The CYL branch also organized the youths to visit the old poor peasants, to compile and write family histories of the old poor peasants who suffered bitterly in the old society, so as to arouse the class feelings among the broad masses of youths.

A-pu-tu-k'a-te-erh, a CYL member and Uighur youth, formerly neglected political study and remolding of world outlook. After learning from the heroic personages, he realized that he would lose his political bearings if he did not have a correct political viewpoint. After that, he diligently studied Chairman Mao's works and consciously remolded his world outlook. During the movement to clean up the class ranks, he and other youths kept close watch over the new trends of class struggle, made deep-going investigation and study, carried out revolutionary mass criticism, and perseveringly applied the class viewpoint in analyzing and handling problems. He grew up very quickly in the course of revolutionary struggle. He had the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and was selected a member of the CCP Ining Municipal Committee and a deputy secretary of the Party committee of Hungch'i commune.

In the course of educating youths in revolutionary heroism, the CYL branch of the No. 4 brigade actively leads the youths to combine the major target of the realization of communism with the good performance of their duties,

so that the youths may cherish the lofty revolutionary ideal as well as the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and firmly establish their devotion to the revolutionary cause.

In and after 1970, the Party branch and the CYL branch of this brigade tempered the youths in a planned manner by putting them at many important positions in charge of production and scientific experiments. Inspired by the heroes' spirit of rendering wholehearted service for the people and making constant efforts to improve skills, these youths learned productive skills humbly from the old poor peasants.

Taking the "iron girls" of Tachai brigade as their example, the 16 Uighur, Uzbek and Han girls of the "iron girls group" of the No. 5 production team experimentally planted wheat in the spaces between fruit trees which totalled 7 mow. The wheat seedlings grew very poorly at first. They approached some experienced old peasants and learned from them the techniques of field management. Fearing neither dirty work nor fatigue, they accumulated more than 300 cart-loads of straw ash and collected manure by cleaning up a big number of latrines, and then applied additional manure to the wheat seedlings. As a result of their meticulous management, the wheat gave an output of 700 catties per mow.

A youth group of the No. 3 production team also planted wheat in 10 mow of land, which are yielded 640 catties per mow.

To increase the output of fruits and vegetables, six Uighur and Han youths worked with their own hands to put up houses and make simple devices. Adopting means appropriate to local conditions, they built a "920" insecticide plant. This insecticide brought about remarkable results in increasing the output of fruits and vegetables. This year, they began to mass-produce this insecticide.

With the help of the old peasants, the youths of various nationalities displayed the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and the style of working in a down-to-earth manner. They worked arduously at commonplace positions, contributing their share toward the big increase in the output of fruits, vegetables and grain in the No. 4 brigade in the past few years running.

In the past two years and more, inspired by revolutionary heroism, the more than 200 Uighur, Kazakh, Uzbek, Hui, Sibo and Han youths of this brigade fought vigorously on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements. More than 50 of them have been placed at posts of leader of a job group or higher or assigned the work of a horticultural technician, a tractor operator or a barefoot doctor. Five of them have the honor of being admitted into the Chinese Communist Party and 29 others have joined the Communist Youth League.

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RURAL CADRES

Party Committee of A Commune in Kwangtung Actively Trains New Cadres

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 10, 1973)

(NCNA Canton, April 9, 1973) The Party committee of Liangying commune in Ch'aoyang hsien, Kwangtung Province, actively trains new cadres, enabling them to receive training, to gain ability and to grow up quickly in the course of the three great revolutionary movements.

This commune has selected and promoted a group of new cadres to reinforce the leading groups at the three levels of the commune, the brigade and the production team. To help these new cadres grow up quickly, the Party committee of this commune mobilizes the old cadres to tell the new cadres their experience and to show them their style of work. The old cadres pay particular attention to helping the new cadres in conscientiously reading works of Marx and Lenin and also Chairman Mao's works, studying the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, and continuously raising their consciousness of class struggle and line struggle.

On one occasion, the commune Party committee sent Liu K'ai-chung, a new cadre who had lately been promoted to a leading position, to stay and work in a backward brigade. Liu wanted to change the backwardness of this brigade quickly. After working for some time, however, he did not make much progress.

Upon discovering this situation, Chou Yu-chen, secretary of the commune Party committee, got together with him to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the Party's basic line and, in the light of his experience in grasping the work on a backward brigade in the past, helped him sum up experience and lessons. After that, Liu made deep-going and meticulous investigation and study of the conditions, past and present, of this brigade and made clear that the backwardness of this brigade was chiefly due to secret sabotage by the class enemy, resulting in disunity within the leading group. Accordingly, he on the one hand helped the members of the leading group study the line of unity and victory set forth at the 9th Party Congress and cement revolutionary unity. On the other hand, he aroused the masses to carry out revolutionary mass criticism and foil the sabotage activities of the class enemy, thereby inducing a change in the outlook of this brigade. He also received tempering and built up his ability in the course of the struggle.

In the course of training new cadres, the Party committee of Liangying commune, taking into consideration the fact that the new cadres are enthusiastic and energetic but inexperienced in work, pays attention to giving them a free hand in work and also giving them concrete help and asks some old cadres to impart to them their experience, so as to make them build up their ability of working independently.

Last year, it decided to set up in Fengch'ui brigade a post for strengthening building of the Party branch. Ch'iu Te-ho, secretary of the Party branch

of this brigade, was a new cadre. Setting up of this post gave him a chance to temper himself. At the same time, it assigned an experienced old cadre Kuo Chih-huai to give him concrete help. After coming to this brigade, Kuo got together with him to study and draw up a concrete plan of building the Party branch. With the help by the old cadre, he conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's assertions on Party building and tightly grasped the building of the Party branch, thereby bringing the role of the Party branch into play as a fighting citadel and quickening the tempo of learning from Tachai in agriculture. After that, Kuo also helped him sum up experience. This experience was popularized and played a role in promoting the building of Party branches in the whole commune.

The Party committee of Liangying commune also pays attention to teaching the new cadres to inherit and carry on the Party's fine traditions.

During the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, it issued the call to "form farmland on the mountains and wrest grain from the mountains." Chung Wu-pieh, a deputy secretary and new secretary of the Party branch of Kuts'u brigade, thought that he was familiar with the local conditions and, without making a deep-going investigation, proposed the plan of changing the more than 30 mow of land on Hout'ou Range in this brigade into paddy fields. The commune members said that this plan was impractical.

When this happened, Chiang Ming-te, a standing committee member of the Party committee of this commune who was staying to work in this brigade, got together with him to hold a meeting of old poor peasants to hear their opinions. He also took him to the Hout'ou Range to make an investigation on the spot, making clear that this tract of hilly land lacked water resources and was not suitable for use as paddy fields. Accordingly, he changed his plan. The old cadre's style of making deep-going investigation deeply impressed him.

After that, in conducting farmland capital construction, he first called an investigation meeting and led the cadres to make an all-round survey of the mountains and streams of the whole brigade before drawing up a plan. The practicality of this plan aroused the enthusiasm of the masses of commune members. In one winter and the ensuing spring, the whole brigade accomplished the construction work involving more than 15,000 cubic meters of earth and rocks, dug drainage and irrigation canals totalling more than 800 meters long, and built two drainage and irrigation sluice-gates, thereby improving the conditions of irrigation. As a result, more than 700 mow of farmland in the brigade changed into stable- and high-yield fields, which gave normal yields even in a year of alternate drought and waterlogging.

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SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICIANS

Educate the Scientific and Technical Personnel To Integrate Themselves Permanently With Workers and Peasants

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 11, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, April 10, 1973) By conscientiously carrying out ideological and political work well and directing the scientific and technical personnel to integrate themselves permanently with workers and peasants, the Party branch of Luta Municipal Chemical Engineering Research Institute has enabled the situation in revolution and scientific and technical work to become better and better. In the past four years, the number of important scientific research projects they completed was 2.6 times greater than that successfully completed for the eight years prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution.

Founded in 1958, this Chemical Engineering Research Institute is responsible for the work of conducting scientific research on petro-chemical engineering, construction plastics, pesticides and chemical fertilizer. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the scientific and technical personnel of the research institute were sent to factories and rural areas to be re-educated by workers, peasants and soldiers, and by carrying out scientific experiments together with the worker and peasant masses, positive results were scored.

In particular, after the 2nd plenum of the Party's 9th Congress, the Party branch, proceeding from line education, further organized the scientific and technical personnel to read and study seriously, criticized the reactionary fallacies of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type which opposed integration with the workers and peasants and opposed being politically red and vocationally expert, and raised the ideological and political line awareness of the scientific and technical personnel so that they could follow more resolutely the road of integrating with workers and peasants pointed out by Chairman Mao. Receiving re-education politically and studying over again vocationally with the workers and peasants, there was a profound transformation in the spiritual physiognomy of the scientific and technical personnel, and gratifying results were scored in scientific research.

For the sake of educating the scientific and technical personnel in establishing the thought of integrating themselves permanently with the workers and peasants and raising their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Party branch of this research institute regularly uses the method of dissecting typical examples to make in-depth and meticulous ideological and political work with reference to reality. For example, the group in charge of the project of "plastic foam injection material" of this research institute went to a shipyard three times. The first time they went there was merely a "moving of the laboratory." The scientific and technical personnel still conducted experiments shut away in a small room separated from the workers and separated from production practice, so consequently the progress of research work was insignificant.

The second time they went to the shipyard was for the summing up of a lesson from the previous experience, and by paying attention to integrating with the workers with reference to production reality, definite results were scored, and for the first time productions turned out were up to specifications. At that time, because some of the scientific and technical personnel felt that the aim of going to the shipyard was achieved and they could return to the institute to write technical reports and do summing up, they did not persevere.

The third time they went to the shipyard, they further summed up the lesson of their experience, and acquired the idea of integrating themselves permanently with workers and peasants. By studying together with the workers and using the method of dialectical materialism to analyze and solve together problems appearing in the course of experiments, they summed up conscientiously the rich experience accumulated by the working people through long production practice and eventually enabled the properties of the product to reach a standard initially undreamed of. Not only that, but in the course of studying and working together with the workers, they strengthened their proletarian feeling. When they noticed in the production process of this foam plastic the emission of a toxic gas which could impair the health of the workers, they resolved to further solve this problem. By means of repeated experiments, they manufactured more ideal protective installations and garments. In the end, the fruit of this scientific research was very rapidly popularized and applied in actual production, and favorable comments were received from the workers.

The Party branch has dissected this typical example of "three goings to the shipyard," mobilized everybody to hold a discussion, absorbed the lesson of experience from it and strengthened further the determination of the scientific research personnel to take the road of integrating with workers and peasants and to push forward the development of scientific research work in the whole institute.

While conscientiously carrying out meticulous ideological and political work, the Party branch of Luta Municipal Chemical Engineering Research Institute also pays attention to making proper arrangements for the livelihood of the scientific and technical personnel after they have been sent down to factories and rural areas by showing concern and helping them solve problems in way of clothing, food, housing and transportation. As for their dependents, house calls and visits are made in a planned manner, and scientific and technical personnel staying behind in the institute are organized to look after them and to help them.

After women comrades with children have been sent to the factories and the rural areas, staff dependents with experience are mobilized to take care of their children for them, so that the children could receive proper care. All these are conducive to mobilizing the revolutionary activism of the scientific and technical personnel and enable them to integrate themselves permanently with the workers and peasants better and take the road of becoming politically red and vocationally expert.

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SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

Shenyang Municipality Energetically Strengthens Spare-Time Education for Workers

- Raises the political, cultural and technical levels and doggedly follows the "red" and "expert" road

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 12, 1973)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, April 11, 1973) Party organizations of various factories and enterprises in Shenyang municipality have energetically strengthened spare-time education for workers and organized workers for political, cultural and technical studies to raise their consciousness of line struggle and their cultural and technical levels and stimulate development in revolution and production.

Now, 70 percent of the factories and enterprises of the whole municipality have set up spare-time cultural and technical schools and various spare-time cultural and technical study classes. Twenty-three large-sized enterprises have also run workers' spare-time colleges. In these spare-time schools, the broad masses of workers study works of Marx and Lenin as well as Chairman Mao's works, acquire cultural and technical knowledge and doggedly follow the "red" and "expert" road.

In the spare-time school, 62 new workers of the standard parts workshop of the Shenyang Heavy Machinery Factory have learned such fundamental technical knowledge as scanning the diagrams, knife-honing, making calculations, etc. The overwhelming majority of them have become capable of working independently.

An old workers' technical innovation class of Shenyang Liming Machine Works wanted to make an automatic threading machine long ago. Due to lack of knowledge about making of calculations and diagramming, the wish was never brought into realization. At the end of 1971, the workshop ran a spare-time technical study class. The old workers in the study class studied assiduously and acquired technical theoretical knowledge about mathematics in common use in the factory, diagramming, electrical engineering, machine processing and other fields. At last, they designed and manufactured on their own an automatic threading machine. The work efficiency of the threading process was raised 12 times.

Thirty-four students of the spare-time college of Shenyang No. 1 Machine Tool Factory were old workers. After spare-time study for two years, they were now capable of product designing. Twenty of them have been transferred to work in the machine tools research institute. Old assembly worker Wang Te-wu with 20 years of work experience also acts as a technical responsible person of the convex wheel designing group of the machine tools research institute.

With the help of the teachers, the 41 students of the spare-time college of Shenyang Transformers Factory turned out our country's first small-sized movable transformer station.

In the course of carrying out spare-time education for workers, the Party organizations of various factories and enterprises in Shenyang municipality pay great attention to the correct handling of the relations between popularization and improvement. Many factories first launched spare-time cultural and technical study classes and closely associated production reality with the study of fundamental production technique. On the basis of gradual improvement, in line with workers' demands, factories which have the necessary conditions set up spare-time cultural and technical schools. Cultural and technical knowledge is acquired in a relatively systematic manner. A technical backbone force is trained for the relevant factories.

The spare-time workers' colleges of some large-sized factories and enterprises are also set up on the basis of popularization. Most of the students have rich practical production experience. Old workers with a junior middle school cultural level are trained into technical personnel of the relevant factories to take up the designing and manufacturing of products, after two or three years of study.

In giving spare-time education for workers, various factories and enterprises have thoroughly implemented the guideline of making use of simple available equipment and running school industriously and thriftily, and, on their own, solved such problems as classroom, equipment, etc., by exploiting the conditions of their own factories. They adopt the formula of letting the capable be the teacher, and select teachers from among those workers with practical experience and those technical personnel who mix relatively well with the workers. Gradually formed is a force of teachers who combine full-time with part-time teaching, with part-time teaching as the mainstay.

In regard to teaching material, the method of integration of old workers, technical personnel and full-time teachers is adopted, with editing and writing done by themselves in the light of the practical conditions of the relevant unit. Some old workers associate their many years of rich practical production experience with the writing of such teaching material as "lathe work technology." Such teaching material has an affectionate ring, as far as worker-students are concerned, and is vivid and easy to understand. It is well received. At present, various factories and enterprises have edited and written much teaching material of this kind.

Simultaneously with the launching of spare-time workers' schools, Shenyang municipality also universally carries out technical demonstration activities and holds technical forums. The Shenyang Municipal Workers' Cultural Palace is a center of these activities. During spare time,many labor models and technical-innovation skilled hands gather here to exchange techniques, learn from each other and seek mutual improvement. The workers also come over to take part in various technical forums and learn advanced techniques.

The CCP Shenyang Municipal Committee attaches great importance to workers' spare-time education and puts it on the Party committee's agenda. From the municipality to various industrial bureaus, companies, factories and enterprises, spare-time education organs are set up and specialized personnel

are installed to take charge of the organization and the unfolding of spare-time workers' education work. Under the leadership of the Shenyang Municipal Party Committee, the whole municipality called two meetings from 1971 to 1972 to exchange spare-time education experience. Experiences of some units such as Shenyang Liming Machine Works, Shenyang Municipal No. 3 Electrical Machine Factory, Shenyang Municipal Electrical Ware Industrial Company, etc., were popularized. A boost was given to the vigorous development of workers' spare-time education in the whole municipality.

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EXPORT TRADE FAIR

China's 1973 Spring Export Commodities Fair Opens in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 15, 1973)

china's 1973 spring export commodities fair opened here today.

more than 5,000 businessmen and overseas chinese from the five continents and compatriots from hongkong and macao received a warm welcome from the leading members and staff of the fair.

this is the 33rd fair since 1957. as a result of china's growing relations with other countries and increasing achievements in the socialist revolution and construction, friends from trading circles of more countries and regions are attending the current fair to develop trade relations with china on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and promote friendly exchanges. china now has trade relations with 140 countries and regions.

red banners flew over the haichu square, site of the fair. red floating balloons trailed streamers inscribed with "go all out, aim high, and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism exclamation" "we are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" "long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation"

at 9 a.m. the fair opened amid a crescendo of firecrackers. then the guests visited the pavilions where on show are tens of thousands of export commodities and part of china's industrial, technological and scientific products from all over the country (except taiwan province). pictures, articles and models aquaint the visitors with nineteen advanced units on china's various fronts. on display in the hall of textiles is silk polychromes by the shanghai no.7 silk mill, imitation from the silk fabrics 2,000 years ago unearthed from a tomb of the western han dynasty at mawangtui on the outskirts of changsha.

the current fair is a vivid embodiment of the ever-growing prosperity of china in her national economy and foreign trade. this stems from a vigorous mass movement of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work and conscientious implementation of the general line for building socialism.

receptions were hosted simultaneously at three guest houses this evening on the occasion of the opening of the fair. more than 6,000 visitors, a record number, attended. chen yu, director of the fair and vice-chairman of the

kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and lin li-ming, deputy director of the fair and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the receptions. on behalf of the fair, the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees, they extended warm welcome to the guests. they pointed out that with the daily growth of china's foreign trade friends from more and more countries and regions had come to attend the fair and made trading contacts over the past few years. they expressed the conviction that the fair would further trade relation and friendship between the chinese people and the friends from various countries.

pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister, and chen shu-fu, vice-minister, of foreign trade, exchanged toasts with the guests at the receptions.

attending were the somali trade delegation led by minister of foreign trade mohamed warsama ali; the ghanaian trade delegation led by b.k. ottoo, principal secretary of the ministry of trade and tourism; and the trade delegations and representatives of the trade organizations, commercial chambers and state enterprises from tanzania, zambia, burma, mali, mauritania, the people's republic of the congo, senegal, britain, malaysia and singapore; and diplomatic envoys and officials from some countries.

also present were chao tzu-yang, ou chih-fu, peng chia-ching and chiao lin-yi, leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. kwangtung provincial command and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

patriotic personality kuo ti-huo and well-known personages from hongkong and macao wang kuan-cheng and ho hsien were present.

after the receptions, the guests attended performances of songs, dances and acrobatics.

WOMAN PARTY SECRETARY

Woman Party Secretary of Northwest China Cotton Mill Carries Forward Revolutionary Tradition

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Apr. 15, 1973)

to the 1,700 workers of the yinchuan cotton mill in northwest china's ningsia hui autonomous region, 48-year-old wang pin, their party secretary, is an example to follow in thrift and hard struggle.

the mill under the leadership of this revolutionary veteran fulfilled or overfulfilled its production quotas year after year since it went into operation in 1969 and became an advanced collective in the region.

one afternoon in december 1969, the weavers' attention was drawn by a new woman worker who was working with fine skill, deft finger movements and great concentration, but no one knew who she was. they were pleased to learn later that she was the newly-appointed party secretary. she has come to work with them right after reporting to the party committee.

wang pin had worked in nine other factories and organizations since national liberation in 1949 before being appointed party secretary of the yinchuan mill.

daughter of a poor peasant in north shensi, the site of the party central committee between 1937 and 1949, wang pin became a worker in the yenan cotton mill in 1942 when the kuomintang reactionaries, working hand-in-glove with the japanese aggressors, intensified their blockade against the revolutionary base to strangle the chinese revolution. to overcome the difficulties, all people, from chairman mao and other party and government leaders down to the soldiers, workers or students, took part in a drive to produce grain and clothing. wang pin and her mates worked extra hours, making explosives for the army. "this spirit ushered in the victory of revolution", she said. "and it must be carried on for generations to come."

she spearheaded a campaign to improve quality of the products when the yinchuan mill was first put into production. to obtain first-hand knowledge about the equipment and processes, she worked regular shifts. the problems she found were submitted to meetings of workers and technicians for discussion. down-to-earth measures were quickly worked out and standard canvas and cotton yarn accounted for 99.8 and 98 per cent of the total the mill produced last year.

no less than 70 per cent of the workers are men and women in their early 20's. she often tells them

how, in the most difficult years of the chinese revolution, their predecessors tried to save every ounce of cotton for the front. "now that we have modern equipment, we must never forget how we had to work with hand looms in yenan days", she declared.

her words and examples helped the young people understand the importance of practising economy in running a socialist factory. they have organized themselves into 80 groups to study chairman mao's works and take the initiative to collect discarded material for re-use.

wang pin came to multi-national ningsia in 1958 to become director of its first modern woolen factory. she supervised the construction last year of a knitting wool factory which went into operation in a few months. ningsia, which had almost no industry before liberation, is producing a wide range of textiles for itself and other parts of china. "this is what we dreamed of during the war years," she said. "i was a weaver and i'll remain a weaver for the rest of my life."

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Southwest China Autonomous Chou Expands Local Industry

(NCNA-English Kunming, Apr. 15, 1973)

diesel engines, electric motors, harvesters, water turbines and other machines are being produced by a southwest china autonomous chou which, before national liberation in 1949, had practically no industry.

the multi-national teh-hung tai-chingpo autonomous chou in yunnan province was set up in 1953 and has received material and technical assistance from the state for developing industry. skilled workers and technical personnel came in large numbers to help.

industry has grown even faster since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. the chou now has no less than 100 factories and mines producing machinery, chemicals, paper and coal, and 180 small hydro-electric power stations.

the chou has set up farm machinery plants in all five counties and the township under its jurisdiction, as part of its efforts to carry out the general principle of

"taking agriculture as the foundation and industry the leading factor" in developing the economy. while maintaining and overhauling the chou's several hundred tractors, these plants produce farm tools and machinery suited to local conditions.

one of the chou's products is a thresher-drier specially designed for its humid harvesting season. rice transplanters have been popularized to help in the production of its main crop. increasing mechanization has enabled most of the communes to grow two crops a year, instead of one as in the past.

factories have been set up to use the abundant sugar cane, rubber plant, tea and coffee in this sub-tropical chou. many people's communes now have their own small sugar refineries which supplement three modern state-owned ones.

attention is being paid to producing the type of clothing and other articles the minority people like.

MOUNTAIN AREA

Progress in Famous Southwest China Mountains

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Apr. 15, 1973)

the omei mountain area in southwest china's szechwan province, noted for its picturesque landscape and natural grandeur, has put up more than 100 metallurgical, machine-building, chemical fertiliser and cement plants and opened coal mines.

value of industrial output last year was 3.5 times that of 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution.

large-scale geological surveys and prospecting have been conducted since liberation in this 1,200-square-kilometre area 3,000 metres above sea level. sixty mines are working iron, coal, phosphorus and other deposits. a small iron and steel complex has been built locally to turn out steel for building agricultural machinery.

night phosphorescence is one of the wonders of omei. rich phosphorus deposits have been located and szechwan built its first phosphorous fertiliser plant here in 1953. last year's output was more than double that in 1965. the new machine-building industry now turns out diesel engines, coal cutters, motors and machine tools.

the mountain area had only 50 kilometres of motor roads before liberation. now 700 kilometres of roads wind

across high mountains and steep precipices. a long-distance cableway was put up to transport ore.

a hydro-electric power station was put up in this area. during the great cultural revolution, workers have built a staircase of five power stations on reservoirs linked by aqueducts on cliffs. people's communes and brigades also built 120 smaller power stations. electricity is supplied to all the plants, mines and hamlets.

the terrain of omei, the variable weather and the rich mineral deposits provide favourable conditions for scientific research. a fully-equipped meteorological station has been set up on a mountain top, and observatories have been built to carry out experiments for the creation of artificial rain and the dissipation of frost or hail.

some 3,000 kinds of plants, one-third of them medicinal, grow in the mountains. experimental farms have been established in the past few years to try to grow medicinal herbs, domesticate some wild kinds and add some from elsewhere.

omei's charm rests in the towering wooded peaks, clear brooks snaking through the mountains, waterfalls and temple buildings which dot the dense forests and bamboo groves. before liberation, only the handful of bureaucrats, landlords and capitalists could enjoy themselves here. now facilities are provided for labouring people to make visits or have vacations. the state provides funds to preserve the ancient architecture, temples, historic relics and scenic spots.

SWIMMING TOURNAMENT

China's Spring Swimming Tournament Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1973)

the 1973 national spring swimming tournament closed here yesterday after eight days of contests.

twentythree provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the chinese people's liberation army sent their teams to the tournament. there were nearly 500 men and women swimmers from seven nationalities. 72 per cent of them belonged to the 12 to 17 age group.

the swimmers went all out to improve swimming records. seven swimmers broke national records in eight events. these events were women's 100-metre backstroke, women's 200-metre freestyle, women's 400-metre freestyle, women's 400-metre individual medley, women's 200-metre individual medley, women's 800-metre freestyle, men's 200-metre backstroke and men's 200-metre butterfly. tseng kuei-ying, a 21-year-old woman swimmer from kiangsu province, improved the women's 200-metre, 400-metre and 800-metre freestyle records on a number of occasions before the tournament. this time, despite a heavy competition program, she broke four national records.

the participants implemented the principle of "friendship first, competition second". they were eager to learn from and help each other. there were also inter-team activities to swap experience. a warm atmosphere of unity prevailed at the pools as well as in the swimmers' living quarters.

a number of excellent junior swimmers emerged from the tournament. they displayed very good sportsmanship and excellent technical level. among them, four improved on four national records.

the tournament arranged a diving exhibition and a swimming exhibition contest between four to seven year-old children.

the participating teams all went through a rigorous training program from last winter through this spring. the times clocked at the current tournament are much better than the marks of the last year's national swimming contest. the kwangtung team which placed first in team total last year arrived right after a gruelling training program in hainan island. despite fatigue, they swung into action right away and finished first in nine men's swimming events as well as in team total. the rising tientsin team came second in team total. the third to sixth places went to shanghai, peking, hopei and liaoning teams. the standing in the women's team total are shanghai, kiangsu, kwangsi, liaoning, chekiang and keilungkiang.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Fine Art Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 14, 1973)

an "every man a soldier" fine art exhibition of the people's republic of albania opened at the art gallery of china here this afternoon. the exhibition was sponsored by the china-albania friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

attending the opening ceremony were yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, painters li ko-jan, ying tao and kao hung, and leading members of departments concerned, as well as 300 local people.

on hand were noted albanian painters fatmir haxhiu and skender kamberi who have come here to make preparations for the exhibition and on a friendly visit, albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and mrs. robo, albanian embassy officials and other albanian comrades.

the chinese and albanian comrades-in-arms viewed the more than 60 oil paintings and 30-odd engravings on display.

oil painting "the general headquarters is founded" depicts one of the revolutionary activities of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha. in front of the painting, comrade haxhiu told comrade yao wen-yuan and others about the historic labinot conference. in accordance with the decision of that conference, the general headquarters of the albanian national liberation army was founded on july 10, 1943, and the delegates of various strata elected comrade hoxha political commissar at the general headquarters. led by comrade hoxha, the albanian people fought courageously against italian and german fascism and finally won national independence and liberation. from then on, july 10 has been observed as the anniversary of the founding of the albanian people's army.

oil-painting "heroic hekalese" portrays the dauntless images of the members of the hekal village people's council who, despising the enemy and confident of their final victory, would rather die than surrender even when they faced the execution by the enemy. it strongly moved the spectators.

the exhibits also covers the albanian people's army which is an heroic army born in the raging flames of the anti-fascist struggle, and now shouldering the task of defending the socialist motherland. some paintings present the staunch fighters trying hard to master military skills while others bring to life scenes of fighters studying theory and helping agricultural co-ops with their work. there are oil paintings and engravings portraying albanian militiamen who with hoe in one hand and rifle in the other, are at all time on the alert.

the last section of the exhibition includes works by comrades fatmir haxhiu and skender kamberi during their stay in peking when they went among chinese workers and peasants.

many spectators warmly praised the albanian artists for their successes in creation. these works, reflecting the lofty patriotism and revolutionary fighting spirit of the albanian people, were very inspiring, they said.

prior to the opening ceremony, comrades yao wen-yuan and wu teh met and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with comrades haxhiu and kamberi.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1973)

the cultural group under the state council and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet for the vienna philharmonic orchestra here this evening.

the vienna philharmonic orchestra gave four concerts here after its arrival on april 11.

speaking at the banquet, shih shao-hua, secretary-general of the cultural group, warmly congratulated the orchestra on the success of its performance tour.

shih shao-hua said: the vienna philharmonic orchestra has brought with it the friendly feelings of the austrian

people and presented to us classical austrian music. your fine performance has left a deep impression on us.

he said: friendly relations between the chinese and austrian peoples and cultural exchanges between the two countries have continuously increased in recent years. the visit of the vienna philharmonic orchestra to china has made useful contribution to the further promotion of cultural exchanges between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

prof. wilhelm huebner, president of the orchestra, expressed thanks for the friendly hospitality it received during its stay in china. he said: of all that we have experienced in china the most precious is the exchanges between peoples and their mutual sympathy. through music which serves as a bridge, we have come to you and made friends. we found no great wall between us. he said: we hope that our departure will be a good beginning of our friendly and art exchanges in the future.

austrian ambassador to china hans thalberg and his wife and austrian embassy officials attended the banquet.

also present were ting hsi-lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of chinese departments and musicians wang tung, lin lin, li teh-lun, yin cheng-chung, wang liang-chih and liu hsi-lin.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1973)

a delegation of the china-japan friendship association left here for japan via shanghai by special plane today. it is paying a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of japanese friends in various circles.

heading the delegation is liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association. the deputy leaders of the delegation are: chu tu-nan, member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference (c.p.p.c.c.), li su-wen, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and secretary of the liaoning provincial committee of the chinese communist youth league; ma chun-ku, member of the standing committee of the national people's

congress (n.p.c.); chao cheng-hung, vice-president of the all-china sports federation; chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association; chou li-chin, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; yu hui-yung, member of the cultural group under the state council, composer; and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association and secretary-general of the delegation.

among those who saw the delegation off at the airport were: li hsien-nien and teng hsiao-ping, vice-premiers of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association; fu tso-yi, vice-chairman of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee; wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council; and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

the delegation is composed of personalities from various circles. members of the delegation are:

hua lo-keng, member of the n.p.c. standing committee, mathematician;

tung chi-wu, member of the standing committee of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee;

jung yi-jen, member of the standing committee of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee;

wang yun-sheng, member of the standing committee of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee;

hsieh ping-hsin, deputy to the national people's congress, writer;

wu huan-hsing, deputy to the national people's congress, superintendent of the peking jihtan hospital;

ching pu-chun, wife of liao cheng-chih, council member of the china-japan friendship association;

lin li-yun, council member of the china-japan friendship association;

hao liang, member of the cultural group under the state council, peking opera singer;

chou yi-liang, professor of history, peking university;

li chi, writer, poet;

chang jui-fang, deputy to the national people's congress, film actress;

ku yuan,	deputy to the national people's congress, painter;
wang chung-lun,	deputy to the national people's congress, model worker, worker-engineer;
hsing yen-tzu,	deputy to the national people's congress, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the tachungchuang people's commune in paoti county of hopei province;
hsu kuang,	deputy to the national people's congress, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the western district of peking, women's organizer;
cheng feng-jung,	deputy to the national people's congress, member of the chinese track and field federation, teacher at the peking physical culture institute;
ni hai-pao,	member of the revolutionary committee of the shanghai no. 9 state cotton mill, model worker;
hsueh ching-hua,	ballet-dancer;
li ping-shu,	peking opera singer;
chi lieh-yun,	member of the chinese water sports federation, teacher at the peking physical culture institute;
chen tsu-teh,	teacher at the shanghai no. 51 middle school, weichi chess player;
chen mu-sen,	deputy head of the internal medicine department of the peking chishuitan hospital;
han hsi-ya,	trade unionist;
chu liang,	youth organizer;
chin su-cheng,	council member of the china-japan friendship association (deputy secretary-general of the delegation);
ting min,	council member of the china-japan friendship association (deputy secretary-general of the delegation);
chin li,	council member of the china-japan friendship association (deputy secretary-general of the delegation);

shan ta-chi,	chief of protocol of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries;
yang chen-ya,	youth organizer;
li kuo-jen,	editor of the people's publishing house; and
yeh chi-yung,	staff member of the china-japan friendship association.

accompanying the delegation are staff members chen chung-yi, chen jui-hua, min tseng-yu, hsu hung-tao, chang ho-ping, chia hui-hsuan, chen yueh-hsia, tsai chi-chou and chen yung-chang; physician wu yu-li; and newsmen wu hsueh-wen, kao chang-ling, chi tieh-yen and chang kuei-yu.

present at the airport were members of the n.p.c. standing committee, members of the standing committee of the c.p.p.c.c. national committee, leading members of departments concerned, and representatives and personalities from various circles, including ou tang-liang, lu han, lin chiao-chih, hu yu-chih, liu fei, chu yun-shan, chou pei-yuan, chao pu-chu, su tzu-heng, hsu meng-shan, tu yu-ming, cheng tung-kuo, yang chi, ting hsueh-sung, wang yeh-chiu, liu ching-tang, ti fu-tsai, lo ching-chang, wang hai-jung, wang hsiao-yun, liu hsi-wen, teng kang, wang shou-jen, hao chung-shih, hsieh hua, yu pu-hsueh, chuang tse-tung, hsiao fang-chou, wu shu-tung, lin lin, chang yu, ni chih-fu, hsieh ching-yi, wang hsiao-yi, hsia nai, hao jan, li ko-jan, li teh-lun, yuan shih-hai, sung chen, tu chin-fang, tsai kuo-po and hsieh fang.

also present were heishiro ogawa, japanese ambassador to china, his wife and japanese embassy officials; yoshizo yasuda, chief representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan; chojuro kawarasaki, nobuko sakata, and kanetaka ariyama and his wife, japanese visitors; members of the delegation of economic circles from shizuoka prefecture led by yutaro takeyama; and ichihei sugiyama, his wife and yoshikiyo hyodo, japanese friends residing in peking.

Japanese Deputy Prime Minister Takeo Miki Fetes Chinese Ambassador Chen Chu

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Apr. 15, 1973)

japanese deputy prime minister and mrs. takeo miki gave a dinner for the chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and his wife yesterday evening.

both guests and hosts toasted to the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and japan and to the steady development of friendship between the two countries.

Japanese Sumo Troupe in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 14, 1973)

the japanese sumo troupe gave two exhibitions in shanghai in the past few days to an audience of 8,000. their successful exhibitions won warm applauses.

hsu ching-hsien and feng kuo-chu, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation and the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries tsai chun-fan, tu chien and sheng shu-shan watched the exhibitions.

hsu ching-hsien and feng kuo-chu met and had friendly conversations with yoshihide musashikawa, leader, and deputy leaders, secretary-general of the japanese sumo troupe.

while in shanghai, the troupe visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories and a district junior amateur physical culture school.

Japanese Economic Circles Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1973)

the delegation of economic circles from shizuoka prefecture, japan, with yutaro takeyama as its adviser, and keitaro masui as its leader, left here by air today on a visit to southern china before leaving for home.

it was seen off at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned, including liu hsi-wen, li yung-ting, wang hsiao-yun and wu shu-tung.

also present were japanese friends in peking yoshizo yasuda and yoshihiro hamaguchi.

CHINA AND LEBANON

Chinese Charge d'Affaires Calls on Lebanese Foreign Ministry Official

(NCNA-English Beirut, Apr. 14, 1973)

li teh-hua, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, expressed support for lebanon in her just struggle against israeli aggression and for safeguarding national sovereignty, when he called on antoine fattal, acting secretary general of the lebanese ministry of foreign affairs, here today.

the chinese charge d'affaires strongly condemned israeli zionism for the barbaric crimes it committed in its attack on lebanon, violation of lebanese sovereignty, murder of leaders of the palestine resistance movement and killing of innocent lebanese civilians on april 10. he expressed grief for the martyrs and condolences to their families.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Chinese Doctors Leave Peking for Netherlands

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1973)

kuo chia-chiang and two other chinese doctors left here by air today for groningen, the netherlands, to attend the fourth international seminar on cardiac pacemaking. leading members of departments concerned and representatives of the medical circles saw them off at the airport.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of "Rodong Sinmun" of Korea Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1973)

a delegation of the "rodong sinmun" of korea headed by chong jun gi, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and responsible editor-in-chief of the "rodong sinmun", arrived here by train this morning for a visit to china at the invitation of the "people's daily".

the delegation was greeted at the railway station by keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; shih shao-hua, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council; lu ying, wang yi and chen chun, leading members of the "people's daily"; leading members of the press circles in the capital, the asian affairs department and the information department of the foreign ministry miao hai-ling, ku wen-hua, chang chih, lu wei-chao, wang chen, shih hai-yun, wang hsi and sun yi-ching; and leading members of departments concerned of the "people's daily".

present at the station also were hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china; joo jin keuk and sin gi do, first secretaries of the korean embassy in peking; and om tae ryong, resident correspondent of the "rodong sinmun" and the korean central news agency.

leading members of the "people's daily" who had gone to tantung to welcome the delegation accompanied the delegation to peking.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Premier Pham Van Dong Receives Chinese Railway Delegation

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Apr. 14, 1973)

premier pham van dong received here this morning the chinese railway delegation with sun lien-chieh as leader and shen tsung-fan as deputy leader. he had a very cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation.

present on the occasion were phan trong tue, vietnamese minister of communications and transport, and ha dang an, deputy-head of the general railway department.

chinese ambassador wang yu-ping was also present.

the chinese railway delegation arrived in hanoi on april 3 to attend the 15th railway conference between viet nam and china at the invitation of the viet nam general railway department.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of Romanian Foreign Trade Ministry Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1973)

a delegation of the romanian ministry of foreign trade led by vice-minister ion stoian arrived here by train this morning for a friendly visit on invitation.

the delegation was greeted at the railway station by chinese vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang and leading members of organizations concerned including wang pin, and chao chih-chien.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and romanian embassy officials were also present.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Gives Reception in Freetown

(NCNA-English Freetown, Apr. 13, 1973)

nieh ying, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in sierra leone, gave a reception here on april 11 for the arrival of the chinese medical team in the country.

attending the reception were sierra leone minister of social welfare s.a.t. koroma, deputy minister of defence k.c. gbamanja, deputy minister of finance daniel kelfala and other high-ranking officials, as well as sierra leone friends from health and cultural circles.

the reception was permeated with a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

the medical team arrived here on april 6. hadson-taylor, sierra leone minister of health, received all the members of the team on that day.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Minister of Foreign Trade Feted in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 14, 1973)

chinese minister of foreign trade pai hsiang-kuo gave a banquet here this evening in honour of mohamed warsama ali, minister of foreign trade of somalia, his wife, and all members of the somali trade delegation.

somali ambassador to china ahmed mohamed darman and his wife attended.

present were chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade, chiao lin-yi, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of other departments concerned.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. hosts and guests drank toasts to the constant growth of the friendship between the chinese and somali peoples

and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

this afternoon, minister pai hsiang-kuo held talks with minister mohamed warsama ali.

CHINA AND US

Deputy Chief of Chinese Liaison Office in USA Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 15, 1973)

han hsu, deputy chief of the liaison office of the people's republic of china in the united states of america, left here by air this morning for his post with chien ta-yung and chi chao-chu, officials of the office.

present at the airport to see them off were wang hai-jung, assistant foreign minister, and lin ping and chu chuan-hsien, leading members of departments concerned.

also on hand was alfred l. jenkins, deputy chief of the liaison office of the u.s.a. in china.

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